SOCIAL BUCCANEER
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 84 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co, will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for filling of vegetable oils, etc. and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, *Bombay.*

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,657.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be *Kaminia Oil.*

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nowera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	*Ryojun (Port Arthur)*
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	*Tientsin*
Kobe	*New York*	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	*Tsingtau*
Liaoyang	*Pekin*	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,350,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Basrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	*Malacca*	*Canton*
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	*Klang*	*Peking*
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	*Taiping*	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Manila, Bangkok,			
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34. Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	*Kwala Lumpor*	*Shanghai*
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	*Lyons*	*Singapore*
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	*Nagasaki*	*Tientsin*
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	*Hongkong*	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	*(Calcutta)*	*Mauritius*
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS

V. the Sign of
GOOD SERVICE
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT.
21, Church Gate Street, Fort,
Breakfast, Tiffin and Moglai Dinner ready at any time.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF "STUDBECKER" MOTOR CAR (AMERICAN) HANDSOME SHIGRAM AND BAY ARAB HORSE.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Ebrahim Haroon the receiver in H. C. Suit No. 144 of 1917 (Haji Esmail v/s Haji Ebrahim and ors.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

35 H. P. "Studbecker" motor car (American) of 4 cylinders, 6 seats, No. 2971 in running order.
1 Rubbertyred handsome shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse.

This day, Monday, being Public Holiday, our usual Weekly Sale will take place to-morrow.

WEEKLY SALE

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved especially made to order, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

By order of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation):—

One lot of unused account books such as ledgers, journals, etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

1 rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber tyred handsome victoria
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Ebrahim Haroon, the Receiver in H. C. Suit No. 144 of 1917 (Haji Esmail v/s. Haji Ebrahim and others), the following:—

1 35 h.p. "Studebaker" Motor Car (American of 4 cylinders, six seats, No. 2971, in running order.
1 rubber tyred handsome shigram.
1 Arab Bay horse.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT PANCH MUKHI HANUMAN STREET OR MARUTI LANE.

Under instructions from R. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Manilal Parmanandas, an Insolvent, and with the consent of Nagindas Jekisondas, the transferee of the mortgage, dated 19th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Insolvent and another of the one part and Shah Sarotum Ansadji of the other part and in pursuance of the order of the High Court, dated the 27th day of February, 1917, passed in the matter of Insolvency No. 467 of 1915 of the said Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house built thereon situate and being in Bombay at Panch Mukhi Hanuman Street, or Maruti Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 80 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Collector's Rent Roll for pension and tax under Old No. 719, New No. 3241, Old Survey No. 47, New Survey No. 599 by the Collector of Municipal Rates under "C" Ward No. 5548, Street No. 20, and bounded on the East by Panch Mukhi Hanuman Street or Maruti Lane, on the West by a sweeper's passage, abutting on the house now or late of Murlidhar Shambhoo, on the North by house now or late of Madhaw Dadaji and on the South by a sweeper's passage, abutting on the house now or late of Janardhan Dadaji.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th April, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY 11th April 1917 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the materials for the removal of the following building:—

Building Street Nos. 83-87; 79-81; 75-77; 69-73; 84-88; 94-98; 102-106; 114-118; 108-112; 1-2 Case No. 247; 248; 249; 250; 81; 83; 85; 87; 86; 90. First Nowroji Hill Road at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Building Street No. 45; 47; 49 Case No. 94; 94A 4th Khetwadi Lane.

AT 5 P. M. (S. T.) AT EAST AGRIPADA NEAR TRUST CHOWKEY.

A quantity of spare wrought and cast iron materials such as chimneys; plates; trolly wheels; tanks; Killen plates; flushing tanks; Gulley trap frames etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron, Old Canvas, Empty Oil Casks, Packing Cases Drums Wooden Cuttings, Wooden Horse Stalls Fitting, Scrap Wood etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th April 1917, at the undermentioned time and place, the following goods:—

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the B. I. S. N.Co's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of empty packing cases and paint casks and drums, old coir matting tea lead, large quantity of scrap wood and scrap iron wooden horse stall fittings etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon Empty oil casks and packing cases and paint kegs and tins, old canvas and wood cuttings, teakwood scrap, etc., etc.

Purchasers of the P. & O. Co.'s goods, will have to pay whatever Customs Duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND ANI TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Mopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 4 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

GENUINE, British made, B. S. A. MOTOR CYCLES, the last shipment to be had at present with 3 speed counter shaft, free engine, kick starter, 4½ H.-P., Palmer cord tyres, lamp, horn complete, at Rs. 1,550. Apply early. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay. 7674

MAHABALESHWAR:—TWO MAIL MOTOR SERVICES run twice daily and also MOTOR LORRIES for servants and luggage from Wathar. Reserved cars can be had from Poona direct. For cars or seats from Wathar write to Mahabaleshwar Office and for cars from Poona. Write to FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co., POONA.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 Exams. at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 878

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER P. O. P. State terms. References &c. to Box No. 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7673

WANTED—A 2nd class MARINE ENGINEER with Board of Trade certificate with Chief's certificate preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7670

WANTED—A couple of European CONFECTIONERS for a Cafe and Restaurant Punjab. Personal interview in Bombay necessary before engagement. Apply stating qualifications and terms in the first instance to Box No. 695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7669

WANTED—A GOVERNESS and COMPANION for an Indian Family (Hindus) of position in Punjab. Must be able to talk Hindustani and teach children usual subjects of English education. Personal interview in Bombay necessary. Apply stating terms, qualifications and age to Box No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7660

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER for the Thana Municipality. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40 in 5 years. Apply with testimonials to—

B. H. SHRINGARPURE, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Managing Committee.

Thana, 5th April, 1917. 7688

WANTED for the Parel and Jhansi Workshops a few educated INDIAN LADS between 16 and 18 years of age with good physique, and who have passed at least the 6th standard either in English or in the Vernacular, to serve as Apprentice Boilermakers and Apprentice Fitters, for a period of not less than five years. Good prospects. Apply, with copies of school certificates, to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, Bombay. 7655

WANTED

WANTED—One DRYING MACHINE, One PADDING MACHINE, One CALENDERING MACHINE. Apply with particulars to Box No. 701, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7677

WANTED—At MAHABLESHWAR or MATHERN furnished BUNGALOW. Send particulars about rent, etc., to Mr. P. N. WADIA, Cumballa Hill Bombay. 6. 7645

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A COPPER CYLINDER DRYING MACHINE in perfect working order. Apply to Manager, MADHAVJI DHARAMSI MILLS, Foras Road, Tardeo, Bombay 7651

WANTED—Everybody to know that a "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S. Apply to-day at once

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An ARAB HORSE thoroughly broken to harness. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS. 7687

FOR SALE—2 cylinder Thornycroft 16 h.-p. Lorry to carry 1 ton. Apply MANAGER, Government Military Dairy, Kirkee. 7689

FOR SALE—A 4-cylinder 12-14 H.P. Landaulet body, 5 seater FIAT CAR. Condition good. Price Rs. 6,500 net. Apply Box No. 702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7679

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 480 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

FOR SALE.—12 H. P. Torpedo Body BERLIET CAR, newly painted with four new tyres. The car was recently overhauled and is in excellent order. Nett price Rs. 5,500. Apply to P. G. MERCHANT, Girgaum Post Office No. 4. 7631.

TO BE LET

KHANDALA—SOONA CAZA, fully furnished 4 bed rooms, hall, etc. For rent please enquire of MERWANJI & BANA, 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 7653

PUBLIC NOTICES

TIMBER.

QUOTATIONS are invited for the supply of 5,000 feet of planking for scaffolding purposes 10 to 14 feet long by 9in. to 10in. wide by 1½in. to 2in. thick F. O. R. Quotations should clearly specify kind of timber, whether new or second hand, time for delivery and give the rate per cubic foot. Quotations should reach U/s by 17th April 1917 at leatest.

HENRY J. M. COUSENS, Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

7666

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SAUPARIBAUG ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES having sanctioned the development of the portion of this Estate lying between Chora Gully and Chamaur Baug Lane are prepared to receive offers for the plots fronting Sauparibaug Road. Offers should be submitted before April 23 on forms which may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

R. H. A. DELVES, Dy. Land Manager.

7615

WANTED.

THE PUBLIC to know that a Cigarette Manufactory has recently been opened at 80, Hill Road, Bandra (Bombay), worked entirely by up-to-date machinery and power-cigarettes are manufactured from selected leaf tobacco, carefully cured and highly blended. The daily output is about (Five Lakhs) 5,00,000 cigarettes. Cigarettes and Pipe Tobaccos are largely available.

Good opportunity for Tobacconists. Specially exporters to Basra, Bagdad and other parts also to Military suppliers. For particulars please apply to

THE INDO-BRITISH TOBACCO Co., 80, Hill Road, BANDRA P. O.

7619.

FITTERS.

FITTERS will be required shortly for the erection of machinery in connection with the Acetone Factory at Nasik. Applications should now be made stating qualifications and pay required. Applications will be registered and intimation sent if and when required. Accommodation will be provided on the work.

Full addresses should be given.

HENRY J. M. COUSENS, Executive Engineer, Nasik Dist.

7667

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND, BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bombay Branch, will be held at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 12th April, 1917, at 6-30 p.m.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will preside.

JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C. M. RIGBY, Capt., R. A. M. C., Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 7th April, 1917. 7690

NOTICE.

THE USUAL MATHERAN AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT commences this year 1917 May 12th, Entries close May 11th.

M. P. KHAREGAT, Lt.-Col., I.M.S. (Retired), Superintendent of Matheran, Honorary Secretary, Matheran Tennis Tournament.

30th March, 1917. 7684

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (Incorporated in England).

TRAIN SERVICE FROM MATHERAN, LONAVLA AND KHANDALLA, AT CLOSE OF EASTER HOLIDAYS.

FROM MATHERAN.

MONDAY, the 9th instant.

An additional train will run from Matheran as follows:—

Matheran	dep.	13-45
Neral	arr.	15-15

This train will connect with the 20 Up Poona Passenger leaving Neral at 15-34 and arriving in Bombay at 18-15.

TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

The morning train from Matheran will run to the following timings:—

Matheran	dep.	7-23
Neral	arr.	8-55

FROM LONAVLA AND KHANDALLA.

TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

A Special train (with which the morning train from Matheran will connect at Neral) will run from Lonavla to Bombay to the following timings:—

Lonavla	dep.	7-35
Khandalla	arr.	7-45
	dep.	7-49
Neral	arr.	8-55
	dep.	9-10
Bombay	arr.	10-45

W. M. LAIDLAW, for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th April, 1917. 262

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SALEH MOHAMMED NOOR MOHAMMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. TAR MOHAMMED MOHAMMED SHAMJEE. Any person having claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land situate on the North side of 2nd Peerkhan Street of the First Nagpada Estate of the City Improvement Board in the City and Island of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of six hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by a service passage, on the East by Plot No. 40, on the South by the 2nd Peerkhan Street aforesaid and on the West by a passage which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 41, on the First Nagpada Estate of the Board and which piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3631-34, Street Nos. 55, 57, 59, 61 and 1 and are now in the occupation of the Vendor together with all buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1917.

MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS, Purchaser's Attorneys.

7686

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD, BYCULLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will, under instructions from the owner, sell the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at De Lisle Road, Byculla, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 13721, New Survey No. 3443 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 7124 and Street No. 6, and bounded on the East by the house of Currimbhai Tyabji, on the West by the house of Javerbai, widow of Tricamli Khimji, on the North by the public passage leading to and from the said De Lisle Road and on the South by the public water drain and which all the said land and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th April, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow lately occupied by the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockeryware best plated ware, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, best Italian walnutwood drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and wash-hand table, brass bedsteads dressing chest of drawers chesterfield cabinets, sofas plain zoonda cupboard brass and iron single and double bedstead fancy teapoys, gas lamps and fittings, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps rich Persian and Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots one 15-20 H P 5-seated 4-cylinder Horblick motor car, one English built rubber tyred brougham by Windover etc. etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as large dining table to seat 20 cane chairs, large double wardrobe teakwood single and double bedsteads, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, China matting dressing and wash-hand tables with marble tops, half doors, cloth and gown presses durdahs bath tubs, carpets, sideboards, cushion chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, tables, etc. etc the property of Herbert R. Greaves Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

DANCE.

There will be a dance at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL on EASTER MONDAY, from 9-30 to 11 p.m

Prices of admission Rs. 4 per head, including Dinner

PACKED NIGHTLY!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDS
PALACE F VARIETIES
THE GAIETY Co.
presents
MISS
ESSIE JENNINGS
In a Bunch of latest London Songs.
The Great
RENVILLE ROBERTY
Introducing his Sensational
EGYPTIAN COSTUME TRUNK.
MISS MONA
Gaiety's popular soubrette.
CHARLIE
In New Comedy Numbers.
THE WARLEYS
in their Negro Revue entitled
PLANTATION MEMORIES
concluding with
"GROTESQUE DANCE."
MISS IRENE BERYL
A Comic Turn and
"DANCE COMIQUE."
Including the Famous
"HAREM DANCE"
Intercepted by a Cinema Circus drama
THE BURNING TRAIN
THURSDAY NEXT.
AMERICAN PETIT REVUE
THE
GIRL FROM SANFRANCISCO
including the
LATEST FOX TROT DANCE.

NEW
ALEXANDRA
TO-NIGHT AT 7, 8.45, 10.30
presents
MLLE. JOSETTE ANDRIOT
the Original
—PROTEA—
the girl without fear
in
an Eclair Five Reel Masterpiece
FOR FRANCE
FOR FRANCE
FOR FRANCE
A story carried out and acted on the actual battlefield, showing the trench warfare, explosion of land mines, and bombardment of heavy artillery.
USUAL HALF RATES.
BOOK YOUR SEAT EARLY AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA.
6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
THE HEART OF GAVAROCHE
A story of Love, Romance and Intrigue
A Genuine Fun film.
THE REGALCITRANT BRIDE
or
THE BELLE OF BOND STREET.
featuring M. Prince in the leading role
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE
EMPIRE PICTURES
are
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT MONDAY AND TO-MORROW TUESDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE REDHEADS"
A Musical Comedy Revue
in 2 acts by Wilham Baron
Music by Robert Hood Bowers.
WEDNESDAY, 11th APRIL AT 9-30 P. M.
A Merry Musical Play
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
To-day, plan at Theatre from 10 a.m.
From To-morrow at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at Theatre.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.
This week two powerful dramas
"BALLET GIRL'S VINDICATION"
A powerful drama vividly depicting the horrors of poverty and the jealousy of women
"A RACE WITH DEATH."
Another powerful drama showing the hardships and struggles of an innocent man wrongly convicted and his last efforts to see his dying wife
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
MATINEE SHOW AT 4-30 p.m.
and
6-45, and 8-15 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
THE BEST
EASTER MONDAY SHOW
IN BOMBAY.
MISS TENKWA
AND HER CLEVER
JAPANESE COMPANY.
In a wonderful Variety Bill from the Land of the Cherry Blossom.
JAPANESE DANCERS
JAPANESE COMEDIANS
JAPANESE JUGGLERS
JAPANESE MAGICIANS.
Come & See them To-night
At 6-15 & 9-45.
SPECIAL HALF PRICE MATINEE!
TO-DAY AT 6-15 P.M.
Owing to the Easter Holidays, a special Matinee will be given to-day at 6-15 p.m. when every one will be admitted at Half Prices except to 8 annas seats.
Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2-8. Balcony Rs. 1-8. Gallery Rs. 1, and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.
Nurses in Uniform and Children Half Price to all Seats.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half prices to Dress Circle, Balcony and Gallery Rupee Seats.
BOOKING FOR TO-DAY OPEN WHOLE DAY AT THE THEATRE.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Startling News to the Public!
A Serious Charge Against a big Philanthropist!
And Whom do you Guess?
No one but that
"LAUGHING MASK"
IN
"The IRON CLAW!"
"The IRON CLAW!"
60,000 ft. Grand Serial.
THIRD GRAND INSTALMENT
9000 ft.
From Saturday 7th April
But is the Charge Proved or Disproved?
For that you have simply to visit
THE
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
TO-NIGHT!
Saturday & Sunday
Prize Matinee
3-30 and 5-15
AND
Every Night
7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.
Half Prices as Usual.
NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
BHENDY BAZAR.
Telephone No. 24 11.

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AMUSEMENTS.

SPLENDID! BRILLIANT!! EXTRAORDINARY!!

is the unanimous verdict of thousands who have seen and admired the

SOCIAL BUCCANEER
SOCIAL BUCCANEER
SOCIAL BUCCANEER

IT IS THE FILM OF THE DAY.

FIVE PARTS—6,000 FEET

OF

EXCITING AND THRILLING DRAMA.

COLOURED BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES;

SOUL-ENCHANTING GARDEN PARTY

Clever Trick of substitution of a false necklace for an invaluable Pearl Necklace.

All these—and a Screaming Comic at the

WEST END CINEMA

FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,

NEW CHURNY ROAD.

Eldorado!
Eldorado!!
Eldorado!!!

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

LAMINGTON ROAD, NEAR TOTIE TERRACE.

Telephone 1304.

THIS WEEK

ANOTHER GRAND PROGRAMME

including our Great Serial.

Come and see these startling Episodes of the

Crimson Stain Mystery
Crimson Stain Mystery

TIME 6-45, 8-30 AND 10 P.M.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS, EXTRA MATINEE PRIZE SHOWS AT 5 P.M.

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

IMPERIAL

THE FINEST PICTURE PALACE

OF BOMBAY

OFFERS

Commencing from Saturday, 7th April

THE

GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
"A MATRIMONIAL MARTYR"

FEATURING

RUTH ROLAND.

PERFECT PICTURES, PERFECT PROJECTION

AND PERFECT THEATRE.

TIME:

SATURDAY & SUNDAY MATINEE 5 P.M.

DAILY 7, 8-45, & 10-15 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES.

Boxes Rs. 6; Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8; Reserved class Re. 1; 1st class As. 8; 2nd class As. 4; & 3rd class As. 2.

LOCATION:

Lamington Road, Telephone No. 2020.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR FILM

Monster British Guns in action.

The Indian Troops at the front.

THE BOAT RACE MYSTERY

A sporting Drama in 2 parts

WIFFLES WINS A BEAUTY

and the audience a big laugh.

OUR HATED ENEMY!

Disease can be conquered by *Borolin*,

Mr. S. O. RADFORD says:—

"One good dose of Borolin cured my wife of a bad attack of influenza. We (Natal Govt. School) have over 50 boarders here, and for colds and chest complaints we have not found anything to equal Borolin."

Rs. 1/4 per bottle of all chemists or direct from Borolin Impost. Depot, 998, Bazar Road, Bandra, (Bombay).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York May	20.12
" " July	19.84
" " Oct.	18.74
Spot Cotton at New York	20.55
" " Orleans	19.60
Futures at New Orleans May	19.41
" July	19.19
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.65
Silver Commercial Bars	73½

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	36 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½%	44½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3%	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

WAR LOANS.

London, April 3rd.

3½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1920—1940	£91½
5% New	£95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 3rd.

WHEAT. SOUTH AMERICAN.	
Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. float Paid	60
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian Feb.-Mar.	63
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley Afloat	70
SEEDS	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apr.-May Value	101
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apr.-May	97
Toria Rapeseed Apr.-May sellers	100
LINSEED.	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Apr.-May Sellers	108
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½
FREIGHT.	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.	
JAVA SUGAR	
Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July Sept.	21/4
Raw Java C & F Bombay July-Sept.	21/7
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	21/8
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept.	23/1
do. do. Bombay July Sept.	23/4
do. do Karachi July-Sept.	23/5
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/2½

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

The following circular was published by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. on Mar. 1:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its Note issue shows a decrease of £1,474,145, as compared with last week's return.

It is announced that the Indian Government has ordered, and his Majesty's Government has gratefully accepted, a contribution of £100,000,000 toward the general cost of the War. Part of this amount will be raised by loan in India, and the remainder will be represented by the Indian Government's assumption of liability for interest upon such amount of the National War Loan as may be needed to complete the capital sum of £100,000,000. This arrangement may prove of assistance in relieving some of the difficulties that have attached lately to the Indian Exchange and also may afford some relief with regard to the demand in India for metallic currency, though this may not be felt for some time to come.

Gold to the value of $21,000,000 has been received in New York from Canada.

The Rhodesian gold output for January 1917 amounted to £296,113 as compared with £318,586 in January 1916 and £306,205 in December, 1916.

SILVER.

Until to-day the market might have been described as of a fairly steady character. The price rose 3/16 to 37 3/4d. on the 23rd., fell back to 37 5/8d. on the 24th, shed another 1/8 on the 26th, and remained for three days at 37 1/2d. thus attained. To-day, a further fall of 1/4 was recorded.

Supplies of new silver, which now come into the market, are very scanty, and arrivals from America during the week were unusually small. General demand has been slight, though that for coinage is still in evidence.

The China Exchanges still continue appreciably below the parity.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

	Feb. 7.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 22
Notes in Circulation	8,442	8,544	8,654
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	1,621	1,666	1,739
Gold coin and bullion in India	1,211	1,240	1,276
Gold in England	1,042	967	967

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,400 bars as compared with 2,100 bars last reported.

The stock in Shanghai on 24th February consisted of about 27,800,000 ounces in sycee and 17,100,000 dollars as compared with about 25,000,000 ounces in sycee and 17,100,000 dollars on 17th February, 1917.

Statistics for the month of February are appended:

Highest price 38 7/16, Lowest 37 5/16, and Average 37.742.

The "Metal Bulletin," under date February 27th, 1917, states that "According to the estimate issued by Mr. John McLeish, Department of Mines, the production of silver for Canada during the calendar year 1916 was 26,000,000 fine ounces. Financial America" points out that American silver mines by no means obtain the difference between the high prices for silver now obtaining, and those before war conditions prevailed. It adds: "In 1913, for instance, it cost the shipper $335 to lay 100,000 ounces of silver in London, including the cost of insurance and freight. To-day it costs approximately $2,750 to transport the same amount of metal to the British capital with adequate war risk insurance and this difference in expense comes out of the coffers of the producers."

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. Std.

February 23rd, 37 3/4 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 24th, 37 5/8 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 26th, 37 1/2 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 27th, 37 1/2 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 28th, 37 1/2 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 1st, 37 1/4 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 37.521.

Bank Rate 5½ per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. Std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 5/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

THE SLAVE MARKET OF BOMBAY.

WANTED—A VIGILANT ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your grave and weighty article on the "Slave Market of Bombay" with much interest and I feel that you have done a great service by speaking out openly and without reserve on a subject which needs the most careful consideration of the Government and the intelligent public of Bombay. It was only a few days ago that I gave a public lecture on this subject under the auspices of the Social Service League. Your leading article to-day voices with a curious coincidence of opinion ideas similar to those to which I gave expression in my lecture. I had intended to follow up my lecture with an appeal to the public in your columns to found and establish an association in our city for the purpose of undertaking rescue work on the same lines as the National Vigilance Association in England. I was, however, somewhat disheartened, because Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who presided at my lecture, seemed to think in his closing remarks to the audience that the time had not come when such subjects as prostitution could be fitly and profitably discussed in public. But I am really very glad to find that you do not hold such an opinion. In England, of course, the subject of prostitution and of the evils incident thereto has been openly discussed in the press and on the platform. Mr. Havelock Ellis, in his recent "War-time Essays," says that less than forty years ago Prof. Sheldon Amos wrote that this subject could scarcely be touched upon by journalists, and "could never form the topic of common conversation;" nowadays churches, societies, journalists, legislators have all joined the ranks of the agitators. I do not see why we in India should not discuss it with the same publicity and frankness as in England, and I hope

[illegible] means a conquest over [illegible] and a banishment of that sacred [illegible] which prudery and ignorance throw [illegible] sexual topics.

The first thing needed is to rouse our social conscience. It is no use regaling the newspaper-reading public with creepy and sensational disclosures of what goes on behind the prostitutes' *purdah*, for all interest in such things dies out as soon as the wave of enthusiasm has passed, and we soon settle down to our morning cup of tea and breakfast with a comfortable feeling that we have done something by working ourselves up to laudable indignation with the oppressors and sympathy for the victims. But now that you have taken up this question seriously I hope you will not allow the feelings of indignation and sympathy, which your leading article is bound to create, to fizzle out without leaving any tangible result. I should not think it would be very difficult to rouse people in Bombay to their social and civic responsibilities. Our people are stirred with pity at the sight of mad and stray dogs removed from the streets. A hundred times more cruel and a thousand times more pitiable is the lot of the poor unfortunate women who are forced and condemned to lead a life of indescribable torture and most diabolic cruelty, shame, and oppression in the numerous brothels and houses of ill-fame which abound and thrive in our midst. The case which was tried in the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice McLeod and a Special Jury only came to light through the zeal and promptitude of a police constable who deserves nothing less than a purse and a gold medal to reward his courage and devotion to duty. But this cannot be a mere isolated case. I feel sure that such cases must be happening every day and every hour in that part of Bombay which is monopolized by houses of ill-fame and which is hardly if ever visited by the better-class inhabitants of Bombay. The veil of secrecy which is thrown on the subject of prostitution actually helps these murderous villains and *souteneurs* to carry on their vile traffic with impunity. The time has come, and the fate of the unhappy woman who was done to death by the man and woman severely and justly sentenced by Mr. Justice McLeod ought to convince every right-minded citizen of Bombay that the time has come, when proper measures should be taken to put a stop to this traffic in female slaves and to the system of inhuman oppression and unutterable cruelty which characterizes the brothel house system. We must do something to alleviate the sufferings of these helpless creatures who are more sinned against than sinning. It is no use saying that the Police must be more vigilant. The Police force in our city is more a punitive than a preventive organization. It steps in when the crime is committed and the wrong is beyond recall. A voluntary and popular agency is wanted to deal with this particular social problem of prostitution and I appeal to you to support my suggestion of starting a Vigilance Association in Bombay either independently or under the auspices of the Social Service League. The work of such an association would be:

(1) The prevention of weak innocent girls, often mere children of ten and eleven years of age, from falling into the hands of the professional procurer and bully;

(2) The rescue of women and girls who have been forced into a life of prostitution, but who are disgusted with the life and wish to give it up, and who cannot do so unless they obtain the assistance of an official and recognized body of social workers;

(3) The alleviation of the lot of the ordinary Indian prostitute.

The work of such an Association would [illegible] greatly helped by a systematic study of the causes which lead Indian women into prostitution. Unless the disease is carefully diagnosed the remedies would not be easy to discover and apply. The investigations carried on by private women workers in England, the results of which were recently published in book form under the title of "Downward Paths," show that very few women become prostitutes of their own free will, but that there is always some cause like poverty, bad company, compulsion, seduction, unhealthy surroundings, which drag unsuspecting, and weak-minded females along the downward paths of vice, degradation and disease. The causes which contribute to the making of the prostitute in India are somewhat different and I tried to analyse a few of them in my lecture the other day.

Most houses of ill-fame in Bombay obtain quite young girls,—often mere children. The question is how do they get there? If only this question can be answered and the proper measures are taken to prevent the buying or ensnaring of these girls into this heartless and inhuman traffic a great deal of human misery and suffering can be saved. But although the Police and the Government can do much in this direction, real good work of a lasting value can only be accomplished by an officially recognized voluntary association with large private funds and a paid service of experienced social workers. I outlined the work of a Vigilance Association in my lecture, in the following words:

"A local Vigilance Association is very urgently needed by us. This body will need ladies to maintain a regular service of paid workers who will be recognized by the Government and the Police as workers and who should have certain powers vested in them. Their work would be to go about inquiring into the conditions which prevail in brothels and houses of ill-fame in Bombay, to maintain a system of intelligence, to find out the various ways in which young women and girls are trapped into these brothels, to give every possible aid and assistance to those prostitutes who wish to get away from their keepers and to undertake rescue work in general. In England the National Vigilance Association maintains Rescue Homes in which prostitutes are given free board and lodging, made to do some light work and after they are thoroughly reformed and their moral standards elevated they are sent back to their parents or some suitable employment is found for them. Most wonderful results have been achieved in England in this way and numbers of weak-minded and unfortunate women are saved from their life on the streets and transformed into respectable women. For after all a prostitute is not a special species of woman. In most cases she is like all other women and has been forced into this life by extraneous circumstances over which she has no control.

There will be many difficulties in our way in starting an institution of this kind in Bombay. We shall be made the laughing stock of the people if we proceed to consort with prostitutes or talk of reforming them. Many persons would fight shy of undertaking work which might bring them into social disrepute. It will not be possible for us to get reformed prostitutes respectably married and settled in private life as is done in England. But we must try and do something, and I feel sure that we can do some very good work. We shall be able to rescue a large number of unhappy women from a life of immorality and shame as well as from harsh and oppressive conditions which are a disgrace to our civilization.

"Even if we are unable at present to form and organize a Vigilance Association, our Social Service League ought to take up some definite work in this direction. For instance, we can approach Government and the Police and ask them to stop all singing houses, and urge Government to make it illegal for prostitutes or singing girls to hire houses in respectable localities like Girgaum. We can urge Government to take more stringent measures and exercise greater vigilance in the administration of the penal law. But that is not enough; our social conscience needs to be roused. With the help of voluntary private effort and an Association to deal with this particular evil much good work can be done.

"Prostitution is a curable disease. It is pointless to argue that we cannot put a stop to immorality and vice. For although we cannot prevent men from getting drunk, we have Temperance Associations and heavy duties on liquor and liquor houses. We are unable to exterminate the cruel instincts in men, and yet we have societies for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals. We may not be able to remove all the suffering and misery in the world, but that is no reason why we should not try and remove as much as we can."

Now that you have raised your powerful voice against the harsh iniquity of the brothel house system in Bombay, I trust, Sir, this suggestion of establishing a Vigilance Association in Bombay will not be neglected by the public, for no one can deny in the face of cruel facts the urgency of immediate remedial action in the interests of suffering humanity and civilization.—Yours, etc.

M. J. ANTIA.

Sydenham College of Commerce,
6th April. 1917.

A PLEA FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The gruesome Duncan Road murder case has naturally horrified the Bombay public and the press and it may be hoped that searching enquiries will be instituted into the conditions under which such social enormities are perpetrated and allowed to grow too strong for law or shame. There is one aspect of the case, however, to which I should particularly like to invite attention. Apart from the fiendish brutality that distinguishes this case, there is nothing unusual in the pathetic story that was related in the court. It was stated that the unfortunate victim and her associates had been sold to the Pathan for a few rupees and had remained in bondage ever since. The press has been commenting on it as if it heard of such an incident for the first time. It is, however, an open secret that in our cities the traffic in children is freely and fearlessly carried on. Especially, do these Pathan money-lenders on our side enjoy great facilities for forking out a rupee and pocketing a lassie. In a lecture on child protection which I gave two years ago I cited from the records of the Poona Society for the Protection of Children the case of a girl who had been given over to a Pathan in redemption of a loan of Rs. 8 only. The father was indebted to the Pathan for that sum and both the parties hit upon the barter as the simplest and most delectable method of settling the account. Another instance I gave was that of a Marathi Girl sold for Rs. 25 to two Waghris. Fortunately for those girls there was an organization to rescue them. For the victim of the Duncan Road Case, there was none, or else she would have probably been emancipated.

The accused in that case illustrate but one type of monsters sucking the life-blood of humanity, there are others exploiting children in a number of other abominable ways. For protection from these monsters the Children of this City have been clamouring for years but both in respect of private effort and administrative and legislative measures for their salvation, our progressive city has been the most backward. However, better late than never. From the current year we have started in this City a Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and it behoves us all to bestir ourselves and to atone for past neglect by vigorous and watchful action in the future. May I hope that this letter will induce at least a hundred citizens to become members of the Society? The annual subscription is Rs. 10 only. May I also appeal to all to remember that it is their sacred duty to forthwith report to the Police or to the Society all cases of neglect or oppression that come to their notice.—Yours, etc.,

R. P. MASANI.

6th April 1917.

BOMBAY BANKING CO'S CASE.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 8.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Chairman, Bombay Banking Company, was examined as a prosecution witness yesterday by Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar in the trial now proceeding before Mr. Percival Sessions Judge, of B. R. Hivargaonkar and K. V. Gharpure, Poona agents of the Bank and P. G. Vaidya, Managing Director of the same. Witness said his connection with the Bombay Banking Company began in April 1912. He knew accused No. 3 as agent of the company but he was not connected with the company as an agent working at the time of its failure. There was another agent working at that time. Witness supervised the affairs of the Bank by asking the agent Mr. Kothavala what was being done after accused No. 3 returned from abroad. Witness regarded him as a Director not as an agent. He could not say whether No. 3 earned his commission as an agent after his return from abroad. He thought, he had seen the deed of partnership between No. 3 and Kothavala. Witness was not expert in accounts and did not examine the bank's accounts. Neither did the other directors. He saw that accounts were properly audited every year by a Chartered accountant. Messrs. Soman and Ranade, Directors, submitted the report on the bank's position after the first rush. He learned about the indebtedness of No. 3 and Kothavala to the bank 3 or 4 months after the failure. The report of Mr. Soman did not say anything about that indebtedness. He learned after the bank's failure that some of the bank's books were missing. He considered that the agent who signed the bank's balance sheet of 1912 as V. N. Apte and Company was responsible for that balance sheet. Messrs. Soman and Ranade's report was missing and cannot be found. He had learned afterwards that many parts and minutes were missing.

Cross-examined on behalf of No. 1, witness admitted he had been director in three banks all of which had gone into liquidation. In two cases the matter had led to criminal prosecution. The firm of Messrs. V. N. Apte and Company, originally consisted of No. 3 and a man whose surname was Apte. Witness and another director Mr. Rele stood security for the bank to the extent of a lakh. After the failure witness issued instructions that No. 3 should make recoveries from the branches and deposit the amounts with Kothavala. Witness had to pay the liquidator Rs. 9,000 in connection with the affair.

Cross-examined on behalf of No. 2, witness said he was pressed to take the chairmanship in succession to his brother who had been chairman ten years. The directors had compromised with the liquidator for over two lakhs for misfeasance.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LTD.

A Registration office for the transfer of this Company's shares in Bombay has been opened at 121, Esplanade Road, to give facilities to shareholders in India to get their shares transferred in Bombay instead of sending them to London, as hitherto, which used to take nearly 3 months, besides the risk of loss of documents. Shareholders who would transfer their shares from the London register to the register in Bombay will be entitled to receive their dividend in Bombay. An ad interim dividend of 5 per cent for the current half year has already been sanctioned. On the local Board are the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, and Messrs. M. A. J. Noble and W. B. Parks, A.C.A.

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Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3 4 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 6
Anchor Tins per pair	5 0 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	9 14
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Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your paper of 3rd instant appears a long letter by "Equity," who is "properly informed as to the working of the College," *re.* the College of Commerce. Throughout the letter "Equity" displays either want of knowledge or deliberate attempt at perversion of facts.

1. Taking his first point, he 'rubs his eyes with amazement,' when he is told that even the students' fees and contributions from public bodies are "Public Money."

If he is in the habit of rubbing his eyes whenever he is told a fact which he previously does not know, one should sympathise with him, for his eyes must be sore. I would recommend him to read the chapters on "Classification of Revenues" and "Bases of Taxation" in any good book on Public Finance. "Equity" will not, according to his present views, consider the net incomes from railways, posts, opium, salt, and stamps as 'Public Money.' The point is so evident that only the very ignorant will require an elaborate explanation.

2. Coming to his second point, I congratulate him on his inside knowledge of the affairs of this institute. To improve that knowledge I would advise him to go through the Press communiqués issued by the Bombay Government about this College in August and September of 1913. He will find how the arrangements for the lecturerships had already been made. Indeed that seems to be the first thing that draws the attention of the Bombay Government in starting a college. My reference is to the recent notification of the Bombay Government about the appointment of a "*European*" principal, the word in italics afterwards acknowledged by Mr. Chaubal to have got in through haste.

As regards permanent professorships, one has not to see it theoretically, but one must know whether the scheme will be economically possible. To this point I shall devote more attention later on.

3. "Equity" will find the position of the board fully explained in my letter appearing in your issue of 29th ultimo.

4. With the first part of his fourth point I quite agree with "Equity," but I very much deplore that he, who boasts of having inside knowledge, should deliberately pervert facts to suit his convenience. I defy him to prove that Mr. Hurst has so far lectured on Indian Economics, as they are described in the University curriculum. Mr. Hurst did deliver 5 or 6 lectures on *Indian Economic History*, which is quite a minor subject carrying about 40 marks and grouped in with English Economic History and the Economic Histories of ancient Egypt, Judoe, Phoenicia, Carthage, Greece and Rome. No body who delivers lectures in the history of the economics of a particular country will lay claim to being a lecturer in the *present* economics of the country. I wonder if "Equity" has any sense of proportion and equity. He credits Mr. Antia with "some introductory lectures," which numbered at least 6. Seeing that Mr. Antia had to cover the difficult era from 2000 B.C. to 1757 A.D., and had to refer to or rather should have referred to books not only in English but in Sanskrit and Persian or their translations if available, one is lost in wonder why Mr. Antia's lectures are termed introductory. Why not term Mr. Hurst's lectures as merely supplementary to Mr. Antia's, as they covered only a short period of 1757—1800 A.D.?

The subject of *Indian Economics* carries 100 marks, has a separate paper for itself and it is prescribed for those students, who select advanced economics as their special subject. This subject deals with the *present day* Indian Economic questions—Railway management, Land tenure system, Labour condition and its relation to the system of education, Famines and their causes, etc., etc.,—and not with what conditions used to prevail in India and how they were improved—the evolution of land system in Bengal from 1760—1793, in Madras from 1765—1805, the condition of roads in 1800, the system of tolls in Bengal and Madras in 1800 and such other matters of Economic History, which is a very minor and unimportant subject in comparison to the present Indian Economics.

"Commerce" is quite right when he asserts that Mr. Shah was taking the students in *Indian Economics*. Of course *Indian Economic History* is a minor branch of Indian Economics, but to say that it is "Indian Economics" in itself is false and misleading.

Then your Mr. Equity adverts to the appointment of the professor of Geography. It is certainly annoying that like poor "Polly" "Equity" should be repeating "specialization." *Has he anywhere definitely and* clearly said that the present incumbent of the post, Mr. Kaji, has specialized in Geography? Will "Equity" tell me what degrees he possesses? If a person, who left off his Geographical studies in the Matric ,can privately study the subject thoroughly after passing M.A., B.Sc., of the Bombay University, one fails to understand why B.Sc.'s of London University, who are taking only one hour per week, and who *have* been specially trained up in *higher* Geography should not be able to take the students in that subject. By all means let the professors take one hour per week, and have a professor specialized for every little branch of a subject, provided always your purse is long enough.

Says "Equity,"—and he quotes, Mr. Setna!—"The staffing of the College must be judged by the ratio of students to lecturers." Nonsense, such a silly thing should never have been advanced by an educationist, outside a political debating chamber. Will "Equity" tell me if the ratio of one professor for one student should prove quite satisfactory? Will that professor be competent to teach all the subjects that the student wants to learn to complete the B.A. or B. Com. Course? Certainly not. Up to a certain limit the number of students has no bearing upon the number of the professors wanted. The important points are the number of subjects taught, the hours for which each subject is taught, i.e., whether elementary or advanced, and the most important of all the inter-relation of the subjects. It is on account of this fact that during one term professors are overworked, during another the principal may be put to trouble to find work for some of them. Number of the students remains the same; the fact is that some subjects have been finished, and those subjects are not to be taught to any of the other classes, so there remains no work for the professors, who, if they are permanent, should be an eyesore to a really economical and work-loving principal. If these professors can do no other work, if they have specialized in one subject and do not want to take up another subject, it is sheer folly to make the appointments of the professorships of such subjects permanent.

If however the subjects in a course are allied subjects, such as Economic History, Advanced Economics, and Geography forming one group, Currency, Public Finance, Advanced, Banking and Economic Geography —statistics forming another group, the professors, who have finished their course in one subject, can study at home another allied subject and take the students in that subject during the subsequent term. I have demonstrated that the number of professors should depend upon the number, nature, and extent of the subjects taught and not upon the number of the students. That number operates only when it exceeds a certain limit, then the College should be considered as a double college and not a single college.

To illustrate my point, I am giving a concrete example. The present lecturer in statistics has finished the subject with A and B of the 3rd year batch, appearing in October next. He has also finished Indian Economic History with them. He can be very well relieved for the next term for he can take the 2nd year batches in the term commencing from November. But the principal may postpone his own embarrassment by making him deliver his lectures immediately in the next term. In that case he should be free in the subsequent term. This is because his subjects are comparatively quite unimportant and can be finished during one term if only 3 lectures per week are delivered in each subject. As these subjects are prescribed for the final class, students who have to keep four terms, practically for three terms his appointment can be dispensed with. But by dividing his work among the two batches of the final class—those who recently passed their 1st year examination, and those who have already kept two terms of the final course—the principal can manage to employ the professor for two terms. But this arrangement means extending the work of this as well as other professors over longer periods and thereby decreasing their hours of work per week.

At the Sydenham College there are only one or two appointments which should be made permanent; for other posts only those persons should be given permanent posts who have specialized and are capable of taking the students in a group of allied subjects. In other colleges there is a high ratio of professors to students because most of the subjects are not allied, and most of them are taught throughout the course from the 1st year students to the 4th year undergraduates. That is not the case in the Commerce course.

Sir, "Equity" has laid so much stress on specialization, that he has led me to believe that he will rub his eyes when he sees the lack of it at the Sydenham College. I shall find it easy to give him a brief account.

Mr. Antia, holding degrees in literature only, has been teaching general principles of Economics ever since his appointment; he was entrusted with the teaching of Regional Geography for a time, of which, judged from his degrees, he should be expected to know absolutely nothing; again he was entrusted with lectures on Indian Economic History, which, previous to his lectures on it, must have attracted him only as it attracts every patriotic but busy Indian. Let me take up another gentleman. Mr. Tannan, by his degree of B. Com., Birmingham, has qualified for Accountancy. Yet he was appointed as a lecturer seeing that another gentleman holding a better degree in the same subject, was on the staff. Being appointed he must do some work. He was given Economic History of England, and Economic Geography; in the elements of both the subjects he had indeed received education; but he had not specialized. When the Professor of Banking resigned, Mr. Tannan was, to the relief of the Principal, put in his place. The subject is very important and carries 300 marks out of the total of 1,000; and Banking is by no means allied to Accountancy. To the credit of Mr. Tannan be it said that he must work for at least 4 hours to deliver a lecture of one hour on such a new subject, and he does devote that time. But, Sir, what Straker, Withers, Bagehot, Goschen, Escher, Clare, Jevons and many others learnt by years of observation and practice cannot be so easily explained in the class by merely running over the books. This subject requires a thorough contact with the business world of all shades.

Mr. Kaji has been teaching English Economic History; perhaps he has qualified in that subject just as he has done in Geography.

Mr. Hurst was teaching Indian Economic History, which he was not expected to touch for his degree of B.Sc. of London University. All is due to their private study! It is wonderful how many of the professors at the Sydenham College specialize in one subject, and study privately quite another subject to such an extent, that they become specialized in that also.

Yet another professor was induced by the principal to go beyond his depths. Last year before the College broke up for the Summer vacation, Mr. Shah was asked to take the students in Statistics, which he began by a lecture on "Averages"; when Mr. Hurst, the specialist, came, he (Mr. Hurst) finished his lectures on General Statistics with "Averages"!

Another gentleman, a real honest good-a-hearted fellow, who has resigned his post now, was asked to deliver lectures on public finance, which he did. When he came to Indian Finance, he said in irritation that to this part he was quite new, that he was a student himself, and finished up by saying that Indian Finance was quite different from the finance system of America.

Sir, this is the history of specialized professors and posts at the Sydenham College. I wonder if "Equity" knew it, or even now he can estimate the effect of such appointments. The wonderful thing is that the University does not interfere; they can insist upon the appointment of specialized persons. The University, on the contrary, passively submits and condones the action of the College management. It appoints these unspecialized lecturers as examiners in the subjects, because they have been delivering lectures in them. So the net result is what these men can teach, they will ask; and there you are the result is quite satisfactory! If the examiners were specialized in the subjects, the results would demonstrate whether the work of the lecturer is efficient or not. Some of the papers set at the last (only a few days back) examination of the 1st year commerce students, show the ignorance of the examiners, even of the elements of the subjects. But, Sir, that I may postpone to some other time. With thanks,—Yours, etc.,

PEEBLE VOICE.

5th April.

(We cannot insert any more letters on this subject.—Editor, "B. C.")

INDIA AFTER THE WAR.

MR. SASTRI ON SELF-GOVERNMENT,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who is on visit to Allahabad, delivered a lecture on "India and the Empire" before a large audience. The Hon. Dr. Sapru was in the chair and the Hon. Mr. Malaviya also spoke

Mr. Sastri said the coming of freedom seemed irresistible if the leaders of India did their duty. They would get Self-Government also. This agitation was the biggest thing that they had taken up since the advent of the British in India. There was no turning back on it and in spite of the tremendous odds against them there could be only one end to it.

REVIVAL OF JAGIR GRANTS IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 7.

The Punjab Government has just issued a resolution announcing the revival of Jagir grants to persons, who have rendered active public service. The resolution after commending the energy and influences of the men of the Jagirdar class in the suppression of crime and anarchy, and in maintaining the flow of recruits to the colours and in connection with the surveillance and control of the returned Sikh emigrants, says that to men of this class, Jagir, is the best appreciated form of reward and the most effective stimulus to service. Besides these, the Government also proposes to reward men who have distinguished themselves in civic duty by these grants. There are growing indications that the high ideals of civic duty which are so marked a feature of the upper middle class in the United Kingdom are beginning to be appreciated in India. But His Honour thinks we have hardly yet reached a stage, when virtue which inspires disinterested public services, will be generally regarded as its reward, and in present state of ideas encouragement is, he believes, both necessary and justified. His honour felt therefore that present would be singularly opportune for extension and revival of system which has been of such value to the State in the past and more especially since the outbreak of the war. Proposals were accordingly submitted to the Government of India for the revival of the system by gradual creation of a number of new Jagiers and for its extension by attaching to grant definite conditions of active service to the best of the grantee's ability and power, grants to be subject to the limit of Rs. 1,000 per annum in each case, and one-half to be continued for one generation after the death of the original grantee. Succession would ordinarily be the first grantee's son brought up with example of his father before his eyes. These proposals were strongly supported by the Government of India and have been approved by His Majesty's Secretary of State. The local Government has been given power to sanction such grants up to the maximum value of Rs. 1,000 in first year in which the scheme comes into operation, and up to Rs. 5,000 in any subsequent year.

For the financial year 1917-18 the Lieutenant-Governor has elected a number of gentlemen and his Excellency the Viceroy has consented to present sanads to them at a Durbar to be held in Lahore on the 14th instant.

PLAGUE MORTILITY IN THE WEEK,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 6.

During the week ending 31st March the plague mortality for all India stood at 13,047 against 16,018 cases. The provincial figures are:—Bombay 2,306, Madras 168, Bengal 14, Bihar and Orissa 1,979, the United Provinces 5,467, the Punjab 147, Burma 136, the Central Provinces 1,395, Mysore 135, Hyderabad 930, Central India 172, Rajputana 204.

At the second session of the Mysore representative assembly which opens in Mysore shortly in addition to the State budget, important representations including those left over at last Dussarah assembly will be discussed. The abolition of Mysore Civil Service Examination, appointment of non-official as State Councillor and recruitment of professors for the Mysore University were among representations not considered at last meeting.

R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS

These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price.—1 rupee.)

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

TO OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 1917.

Tickets **Rs. 10** each.

ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.

All prizes will be in 5½% War Loan Bonds, repayable in 1920, and the amounts subscribed will be distributed as follows:—

20%	in	1 prize.
10%	"	1 "
5%	"	1 "
10% divided into		5 equal prizes.
10% "		10 "
5% "		25 "
10% "		100 "
10% "		200 "
15% "		657 "
5% expenses and War Funds		
100%		1,000 prizes.

In the event of the expenses being less than 5% the difference will be given to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch. Should the expenses exceed 5% the extra cost will be defrayed by the Western India Turf Club.

If tickets are sold to the value of **Rs. 50,00,000**, prizes will be:—

FIRST PRIZE	.. ..	Rs. 10,00,000
SECOND PRIZE	.. ..	Rs. 5,00,000
THIRD PRIZE	.. ..	Rs. 2,50,000

If tickets sold amount to more than **Rs. 50,00,000** the prizes will be increased in value accordingly.

CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

1. Tickets may be obtained:—

(a) By forwarding *whole* currency notes, *under registered cover*, to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, *Town Hall, Bombay.* (Cheques, Money Orders, Telegraphic Remittances, and half notes will not be accepted).

(b) By cash payment at the following places:—

The Head Office, Western India Turf Club, Town Hall, Bombay, and all Branch Offices in the City.

Also through all Branches of the following Banks:—

Allahabad Bank Ld.
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Central Bank of India Ld.
Eastern Bank Ld.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Mercantile Bank of India Ld.
National Bank of India Ld.
Bank of Rangoon Ld.
Yokohama Specie Bank Ld.
Bank of Bombay.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons.
" Cox & Co.
" Grindlay & Co.
" King King & Co.

2. The Signature of the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, will be stamped on every ticket.

The name and address of an individual Subscriber only will be recorded on the counterfoil retained by the Western India Turf Club, and no name will appear on the ticket.

Tickets required by Syndicates and Confederacies must be applied for in one name only.

3. The Lottery will close at all Offices outside Bombay City on 31st May, 1917, and in Bombay City on the 14th June, 1917.

4. The drawing will take place at the Town Hall, Bombay, and will commence on the 2nd July, 1917.

5. An official list of the prize winners will be published on the completion of the drawing.

E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

1st April, 1917.

PATRIOTISM AND PROFIT

A PERFECTLY LOGICAL COMBINATION.

(By the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Chairman of the Indian Chamber.)

When the new British War Loan was recently issued in England, subscriptions to it were recommended on the grounds (1) that it was a patriotic duty of all citizens to help the movement even at some sacrifice and (2) that the Loan offered the best rate of interest for an investment secured by the credit of the British Empire. Some hypercritical persons thought that there could be no patriotism in a Loan which was such a splendid investment. Their stolid intellect could not grasp the fact that many human actions in this world depend on a combination of a number of motives. While one feels a sort of admiration for such stolidity, one is justified in feeling not a little compassion for the ignorance of human nature, that a view like this betrays. Such criticism would have been justified if men had only one feeling, say, that of patriotism or of mere money-grabbing. If they had only the highest patriotic instinct, all the money required for the War Loan could easily have been raised by an appeal to that instinct only; and, in that case people would not even have asked for repayment of principal, not to speak of interest. If, on the other hand, all men were money-grabbers only, and had no other instinct, and money was required from them, it would have been necessary to offer the highest rate of interest even with the best of security. But human nature, being what it is, a complex one, the best method of successfully dealing with it is to appeal to all its component instincts. And that is why the Chancellor of the Exchequer offered favourable terms of investment and at the same time appealed to the patriotic instincts of Englishmen.

THE APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM.

The Finance Minister here has followed the same principle, making necessary modifications to suit local conditions. The appeal, in the first instance, is, of course, to the patriotic instinct. All Indians,—even the illiterate masses,—recognise that it is the splendid British Navy that has kept the enemy away from the coasts of India and has enabled the country to continue carrying on her Trade and Commerce on almost pre-war lines. They also feel that unless the war ends in a complete victory for the Allies, there would be no safety for the smaller nations nor any possibility of progress, moral, political and spiritual, in any part of the world. It is, therefore, the duty of people in India, as of those in other parts of the Empire, to do all they can to assist the Allies in winning the war. India, as has been often publicly acknowledged in England as in this country from his Majesty downwards, has done her duty by Britain. She is now adding to her burdens, so that she may be able to find money for making a war gift to the Empire.

INDIA'S RESOLVE.

In spite of her comparative poverty she has resolved to undergo a sacrifice on this unprecedented occasion, as the other portions of the Empire have contributed out of their plenty and surplusage. The more the country can raise by the War Loan, the less she will have to borrow from the British Government for the purpose of her gift, which means that the country will have to pay less to Britain in the shape of interest and sinking fund charges. Thus subscribing to this Loan means not only patriotic help to the Empire, but, in a way, help to the motherland also in so far as the "Home Charges" will be proportionately reduced.

THE THREE KINDS OF LOAN.

The three kinds of the War Loan will meet the requirements of all classes of investors who desire to invest their savings in gilt-edged securities and get the best returns for the same. The 5½ per cent. War Bonds are further sub-divided into those repayable in 1920 and others repayable in 1922, both being free from income-tax though not from super-tax. The first class of the Bonds will find favour with those who want to get back the principal soon either for extending industrial concerns or for investing in gilt-edged or other securities which will, according to their view, give them a better return than 5½ per cent. after 1920. The 1922 Bonds, on the other hand, will find favour with those who think that soon after the war is over rates of interest will go down and that it is much better to secure as good a rate of 5½ per cent. for five years from now. The 5 per cent. Bonds will be popular amongst those who want to have a long period, safe and profitable investment for their money. This will also be the best form of investment for trust moneys. Though the rate of interest is nominally 5 per cent. yet, as these Bonds are issued at 95, the rate comes to a little more than 5½. In making this calculation no account is taken of the fact that for every Rs. 95 invested, the investor will get Rs. 100, sometime between 1929 to 1947. Moreover, the 5 per cent. Loan gives to the subscriber the right of converting the old 3 per cent, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. Loans at the rates of 65, 76 and 92, respectively, in the proportion of 150 of the old to 100 of the newly subscribed loans. Even now these conversion rights are sold in the market at Rs. 4 per 100 so that a man subscribing for a Rs. 100, 5 per cent. Loan will have practically to invest only Rs. 91, that is Rs. 95 minus Rs. 4, the price of the conversion warrant. The rate of interest with these figures works up to 5½ per cent. This loan will also be very useful to the holders of the old 3 per cent, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. loans, for by purchasing the new 5 per cent. Bond of Rs. 1,000. investors can convert Rs. 1,500 worth of the old loans in the proportion mentioned above and thus get a little better rate of interest than what they got for the old loans. Rulers of leading Native States who hold a large amount of the old Government securities and who may be affected by the depreciation in their value have a very good opportunity of converting these securities into a profitable and easily marketable form of Government securities by subscribing to this class of War Loan.

FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR.

While the first two kinds of loan are meant for the larger investors the Postal certificates are meant for the small investors and the terms offered are so profitable that if the small investor realized the advantages resulting therefrom, he would rush to the nearest Post Office to secure as many stock certificates as he can buy. These Postal Stock Certificates can be cashed at any Post Office after the first year up to the fifth with interest at gradually-increasing rates. The Hon. Mr. Wacha, at one of the interviews with Sir William Meyer with the Indian Merchant Chamber brought to his notice a scheme for the issue of small notes prepared in 1882 by the then Finance Minister Sir Evelyn Baring, after Lord Cromer. The new Stock Certificates are a decided improvement on the old scheme, but as some of the details are rather complicated for the complete success of this experiment it is essential that its advantages should be carefully explained to the small investors including the agriculturists who are all shrewd enough to avail themselves of such an opportunity of investing their savings.

WHAT YOU CAN DO BY ECONOMY.

All the money that will be brought into the War Loan either by withdrawal of deposits from the existing banks or from industrial concerns will, however, not be new money, useful as the temporary help would be to the Government. It is only when the accumulated savings of the people and the money saved from the exercise of economy in personal expenditure at present and in the immediate future, are invested in the War Loan that new money will be brought in to assist the prosecution of the war. The exercise of present economy in expenditure and the investment of the savings thereby secured in the War Loan will thus serve not merely a patriotic but also a personal end.

I cannot conclude without expressing my congratulations to the "Bombay Chronicle" for its patriotic enterprise in bringing out a special War Loan Number with a view to popularize the Loan and I have no doubt that the special number will meet with a success beyond the expectation of those who have launched it.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

A FEW WORDS FROM SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

PATRIOTISM COMBINED WITH A GOOD INVESTMENT.

WHAT INDIA STANDS TO GAIN BY A BIG SUBSCRIPTION.

By the Hon. Sir William Meyer, K.C.S.I., Finance Member, of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

I have been asked to say a few words in connection with the War Loan.

It would be an essential duty on the part of people in India who have money to spare to subscribe to the War Loan even if the rates of interest were much lower than they are, since the money will go to His Majesty's Imperial Government in prosecution of a war in which India is vitally interested, and in the course of which her trade and quiet have been materially safeguarded by the British fleet. As a matter of fact, however, no such special sacrifice is asked for, for the rates of interest given on the loan are very liberal indeed, so that with most people it is a matter of combining patriotism with a good investment. The loan has various forms so as to suit all manner of people,—those who wish for a long investment, and those who prefer the short-term investments afforded by our War Loan bonds. We have also a new departure in the cash certificates, which renders it possible for even the really poor to subscribe. These cash certificates can be purchased at any time, while in respect of the War Loans proper there is a liberal system of instalments so that people who have not the full amount that they would like to subscribe ready to hand at once can put it in gradually. And this system of instalments is being supplemented by the Presidency and some other Banks, who are giving subscribers a longer instalment period than it would be possible for the Government to offer directly.

In respect of previous borrowings by the Government of India, the subscriber has only known that the money is required for the general purposes of Government. In the present case he has the further knowledge that his money goes in direct assistance to the successful carrying out of the war.

Do not let anyone suppose that it matters little what amount is raised in the shape of War Loan out here, because India has promised in any case to contribute to H. M.'s Government a total sum which will amount to £100 million. That is so, but the larger the amount of this contribution which is defrayed through our War Loan the better. *Firstly*, it gives the Government of the King-Emperor fresh money, whereas the taking over of by us of a portion of the Home war debt is merely an adjustment of liabilities already incurred. *Secondly*, a large War Loan will be a more striking offering by India than an adjusting transaction. *Thirdly*, the interest on the Indian War Loan will be paid in India, whereas interest on Home war debt will have to be remitted to England.

I congratulate Bombay in leading the whole of India in respect of subscriptions already received, and I hope that this great City, whose industries have in many ways profited in spite of the war, will keep and increase its lead, and will show that it has a real sense of what it owes to the Empire.

We need subscriptions from all manner of men—from the millionaire down to the humblest citizens—and as I have already said, the terms of the loan have been so designed as to be convenient to all classes.

W. S. MEYER.

WHY YOU MUST BUY WAR LOAN.

TWELVE CONVINCING REASONS.

Compiled by Sir Dorab Tata, head of the great firm of Tata and Sons Ltd., India's greatest industrial pioneers. Messrs. Tata & Sons have subscribed one crore and 11 lakhs of rupees.

1. The War is as much our concern as Britain's. For, Germany has coveted the fairest gem in the British Crown, and has all these years been planning a route of approach to India Says the "Augsburger Zeitung":

"German sailors are burning to give battle, and that a decisive "battle. Theirs is the great mission to re-open to the German "nation the road to the colonies, to force the Mediterranean and "the Suez Canal. Then they shall strike England in her most "vulnerable part."

2. In the defence of our own hearths and homes we must all stand up to a man, and pay in. Every Rupee strengthens the defence of India.

3. There never was a nation built up but on the spirit of self-help and self-sacrifice. India can be no exception.

4. It is a war in defence of the liberties and cherished rights of every nationality, big or small, to develop peacefully and on its own lines.

5. No war is fought by *men* alone. *Men* and *Money* both are necessary for a successful war. The more we give in money, the less will be the unnecessary sacrifice of British and Indian blood.

6. The Loan will not repay even a fraction of the debt we owe to the protection of the British Navy, that we have enjoyed in the past, and are enjoying at present.

7. As an investment it is the safest and soundest proposition one could put one's money in.

8. No Government in the world could have issued such a loan, at such a time, on such liberal terms.

9. It is really and truly an Indian National Loan; for it lends itself to people of all means, rich or poor, prosperous or humble.

10. This is a great war against future wars; and the Loan will be the best premium we could not pay, but—*lend* to insure ourselves, our homes, our industries and our trade, against all the ruin that war means.

11. The war has entered its critical phase. The tide has turned. The enemy line has been broken in the West. Let us all help to drive the wedge in further. Every Rupee brings us a step nearer victory.

12. The little Hollander, with his finger in the hole in the dyke, saved the lives and properties of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen. A hundred millions from India, at this most momentous juncture, though little compared to Britain's great sacrifice, may be just the critical millions that will save the country, the Empire and civilisation.

D. J. TATA.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

SIR JAMSETJEE ASKS HER TO GRASP IT WITH BOTH HANDS.

(By the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.)

The whole world knows to what an elaborate course of long and anxious preparation Germany had systematically subjected herself before she made up her mind to hurl the rigours of war upon an entirely unsuspecting group of nations. These nations, however, unawares as the challenge came upon them, quickly foresaw the result and ultimate significance of opportunism as a policy to be adopted under the circumstances, and decided at once to stake all and accept the challenge. Evidently, therefore, in the case of the Allies the period of preparation was the same as the period of action. This immensely unequal start had been regarded by that coldly calculating monster, Germany, as one of the chief factors making for an assured victory on her side. But this, like so many other calculations on Germany's part in respect of the present war, proved a gross miscalculation. Unquenchable patriotic fervour filled the place of previous military preparedness, and Germany's plans in that respect failed ignominiously. The one all-pervading feature of this war, so far as Germany is concerned, is her sovereign disregard for even the most solemn international obligations, and this lawlessness has only been aggravated by the failure of her calculations. Macbeth's career of murder and assassination at last reaches a psychological stage where death has lost its terrors and failure its horrors. That a similar stage is in evidence in the recent manifestations of that morbidly ambitious spirit in Germany, which inspired, and is now losing its breath to keep going, the present war, needs no demonstration. The answer to the question where this state of things is going to end is well furnished by the analogy of the end of Macbeth's career.

THE ABSOLUTE NEED OF VICTORY.

My object in rapidly surveying the situation of affairs in the manner I have done is simply to impress upon the reader the unscrupulous type of foe we have been fighting in the present war and the absolute need to continue to fight him till victory declares against him. The great and noble principles which the British Empire has taken it upon itself to vindicate, have not yet fully survived your danger. Liberty and civilisation have not yet fully weathered the storm wantonly raised against them. To achieve this great and necessary consummation the Allies are straining every nerve and mobilising every resource. Only imagine what comfort is in store for any country at the hands of a nation whose ruthless campaign against all that stands for art and the freedom of nations is such as to give one the creeps and which has inflicted upon Belgium, Serbia and other unfortunate nations the fate which they never deserved, and you will be convinced of the supreme necessity of sparing no sacrifice to achieve a victory in the struggle against such a nation. Great Britain is fully convinced on the subject, and knows no sacrifice that she will not make to win a triumph against vandalism. India as an integral part of the British Empire has put herself in the same mood. She has been giving freely of her men, and this fact has elicited important needs of recognition from all high and responsible quarters. Let her now give freely of her substance. For this purpose she is given a splendid opportunity by the issue of the new War Loan. Let her grasp it with both hands.

OUR DEBT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

If we do not feel the pinch of war with even a fraction of the intensity which is being experienced in Europe, we have to thank the Empire's army and the Empire's navy for it, and clearly owe them a duty. Nothing in life is more valuable than life itself, and this they have gallantly staked and many of them have bravely lost. It behoves us therefore to back up their efforts by all means in our power and to avenge their blood by doing everything possible to assist in attaining the great object for which they have been gleefully facing death.

THE POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES.

That very great political possibilities are involved in the task of making this loan a success needs no demonstration. We all know what a feeling of gratitude and comradeship about India has been abroad in England since the announcement of this gift on India's part in Parliament. The ardour which India's part in the war had kindled in the beginning in England was cooling down a little of late. But the loan gives it a fresh lease of life, and it is bound to be a long and lasting lease. A similar effect is sure to take place in the Colonies as regards their relation to India. The feeling of comradeship thus engendered must be as enduring as one of friendship arising from mutual esteem.

BUSINESS ATTRACTIONS.

Even for those whom these high considerations fail to inspire the loan has obvious business attractions. Here we are furnished with a state of things in which it is possible to combine patriotism with profit. So advantageous are the terms offered, and so safe the security. Another great feature of the loan is that it is a Poor Man's, as distinguished from a Financier's, Loan; because no amount is too small for investment here.

In conclusion, in this loan we have an opportunity of a rare and unusual sort to show that Imperial virtues have been ingrained in us, that we know the value of sacrifice in national endeavour, and that in patriotism and love of liberty we yield the palm to none. This is surely a great psychological moment in the life of our nation, and must needs be made the best of, if we are determined to win for our country a proper rank in the scale of nations. For we must constantly bear in mind that in the affairs of nations, as in those of men, there is a tide which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

AN APPEAL TO NATIONALISTS.

WHY IT IS IMPORTANT THAT INDIANS SHOULD BUY THEIR OWN LOAN.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Most of us seem to have overlooked a very important aspect of the Indian War Loan. We, Nationalists specially, who desire to safeguard the interests of our own country and the Empire, we should put our efforts to see that every pie subscribed to the War Loan comes from Indians, and Indian Capitalists. For this means a very great thing. As is probable, if a greater part of this 150 crores is *suscribed by* Foreign Capitalists, then the interest that will have to be paid by the Indian tax-payers in the shape of extra taxes, will not come to Indians, but will go to enrich the Foreign Capitalists. This means a further drain on the resources of the already poverty-stricken India. If, for instance, fifty crores be subscribed by Foreign Capitalists, then the drainage on the resources of India will amount to two crores and seventy-five lakhs of rupees per annum; while we should remember that the total revenue amounts to between sixty and seventy crores of rupees per annum. We should therefore try our utmost ourselves and induce our friends and relatives to save as much as they can even by curtailing down their expenses; and subscribe to the War Loan. This will mean, getting back in the shape of interest what has been paid as extra taxes. And this means that the additional taxes that India will have to pay, will come back to her in the shape of interest. In England, America, Germany and other countries, all the great factories, mills and big concerns, are owned by their own people, so that what those people pay as extra taxes, is returned to them in the form of interest on the money they lend to their Government. It is not so in India. India has a good many foreign exploiters who with a little original capital have amassed millions. They will be only too willing to catch hold of this opportunity. It is now for us to help ourselves.—Yours, etc.,

"INSIGHT."

"THE LEAST THAT CAN BE EXPECTED."

The Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne, ex-chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Member of the Imperial Council writes:—

At this stage I think it should need no lengthy arguments to convince the people of India of the necessity for subscribing to the Loan not only from a patriotic point of view, but with the object of thus giving expression to their intention to share in the burdens of the Empire as well as in the advantages which they receive under the British Flag. One of the most wonderful things in this War has been the ease and comfort of life in India as compared with other parts of the Empire. This is an opportunity to take an important if indirect share in the struggle, and, considering the attractions which the Loan presents as a business proposition and as a means of promoting thrift and economy, the least to be expected is that every citizen of Bombay will scrape every anna he can together for the purpose of doing his duty to the Empire and completing the defeat of the enemy.

J. WARDLAW-MILNE.

What B. G. TILAK says

GIVE PRACTICAL SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT AT THIS CRITICAL TIME

I am just now too busy to write anything as requested. But you may be aware that I have, both publicly and privately asked my fellow countrymen to subscribe to the loan as far as possible and thus to practically support the Government at this critical time.

B. G. TILAK.

MR T. W. BIRKETT

CHAIRMAN OF INDIAN WAR LOAN COMMITTEE.)

INDIA A "PUCCA" PARTNER.

India has been a working partner of the Empire and has worthily borne her share. She is now asked to become a pucca partner and I feel sure she will rise to the occasion and put down the necessary capital.

T. W. BIRKETT.

TO THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

The appeal is to you as much as to men. The enterprise of Lady Willingdon has made it possible for special arrangements to be made for the convenience of women wishing to invest in War Loan.

Her Excellency has opened a Special Women's War Loan Office in the same premises as the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

There you can get all the advice, assistance and information you require between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

LOSE NO TIME !

GO AT ONCE !

And be sure to attend the Purdah Afternoon meeting at the Women's War Loan office which Her Excellency is holding on Thursday next at 5 p.m.

YOU NEED NOT BE RICH

TO BUY WAR LOAN.

If your means are not large, none the less, you can buy your bit. If you write or go to the Central Bank of India Ltd., they will sell you any moment of War Loan from Rs. 100 upwards on the instalment system.

If you have any doubt as to your ability to buy War Loan or how to set about it, go to one of the War Loan Information Bureaus or seek out a member of your Ward Committee. You will find a list of them in this issue.

IS A HUNDRED MILLION TOO BIG A PRICE?

TO KEEP THE HUN FROM OUR HEARTHS AND HOMES.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney Bart. supplies the answer in convincing terms.

A unique opportunity is now presented to India to demonstrate her loyalty, or gratitude, her will and her ability to share in the burdens and responsibilities of the Empire. Great Britain, the Mother of Nations, has called for help in her hour of need. That call has been answered by millions of her sons from near and afar. To the once fair fields of France and Flanders, to the God-forsaken swamps and deserts of Mesopotamia they have hastened in response to her call and there laid down their lives at her bidding. In that iron sacrifice India's sons have given a share not unworthy of their great country. To-day, however, another and an humbler service is required of us. India is asked to help end this dreadful struggle by lending her wealth. The moneys that we lend will be safe, they will be repaid in full and more than full, and all the time that they are lent they will be earning a handsome return. India's Loan of Victory is full of promise in interest earning as it is full of opportunities for service.

And what is this Great Loan for? It is a payment of India's debt of gratitude and it must not be forgotten from India's comparative poverty. For two long years and more the protecting arm of Great Britain had held the foe at bay in Mesopotamia and has now flung him back for all time. But for that great achievement at an immense cost, the Hun would, by now, be knocking at our North Western Gate. For nigh upon three years countless ships have sailed in and out of our harbours, unmolested, bringing peace and plenty to the land. For these priceless services we are asked to subscribe a hundred million pounds. Is a hundred million too big a price to keep the Hun off from our hearth and home to keep the freedom of the seas inviolate for our commerce? The peace and prosperity that reign in India to-day have been purchased at a heavy price—at a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure. Shall we not see to it that a portion at least of this debt is paid by us? India will not have done her bare duty until Indian Capital has found the last rupee towards the hundred million sterling loan.

The politician too finds his opportunity in this call to duty. He has long agitated for political freedom and a greater share in the Government of his country. Let him now come forward and support with all his power this Great Loan and thus, by shouldering a portion of the Empire's burden, demonstrate his fitness for things he aspires to.

To the cold calculating business man, no less than to the ardent patriot. India's Loan of Victory has begun to appeal. As has already been pointed out by many a writer and speaker, the five per cent. war loan is really something better than what it seems. Under all circumstances it is a safe six per cent. investment. Given favourable future conditions it may be expected to yield more. Now, a gilt-edged security with a six per cent. yield was a thing to be sighed for in pre-war days. It will be a memory, a dream, within two years of the cessation of hostilities.

The human race has wonderful recuperative powers and notwithstanding all the gloomy freebodings of the pessimists, human energy will have recreated in a few short years of peace all that the War has destroyed. Peace and prosperity will then reign over the whole world, as they never reigned before and the high rate of interest, that prevails for gilt-edged security to-day, when capital is so shy, will be a thing of the past. To me it seems, therefore that safe investors who miss the present opportunity of investing, will have missed the chance of their life time.

Another and a very important aspect of the Loan is, what I may call, its educative influence. Efforts are being made to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the masses in favour of the Loan. If we could succeed in inducing the small investor te come forward and lend his tiny hoard—tiny and insignificant individually, but of vast potentialities in its collective and cumulative effect we should be doing a great service to the investor himself, and laying at the same time the foundation of the economic regeneration of India. Once the small investor is taught the interest earning capacity of even small sums of money, he will be a powerful supporter of our future Credit Institutions upon which, no less than upon other factors, depends the industrial expansion of this country.

I will now say a last word before I close, After the people and the commercial communities have given generously of their wealth the Government will have a duty to perform. It will be for them to see that as much of the borrowed money remains in active circulation as is needed for the requirements of trades and industries Sir William Meyer has given a public assurance in the matter and with that we shall do well to rest content.

COWASJI JEHANGIR.

HAVE YOU INVESTED

IN THE

WAR LOAN?

Germany is watching you and the Empire is watching you.

If you have not already invested every rupee you can scrape together—do so now.

IF you have not got a banking account go to the nearest Money Order Post Office and they will give you Post Office Cash Certificates for any amount from Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 5,812-8, or will sell you war loan up to Rs. 7,500.

HAS IT

OCCURRED TO YOU that you can help to end the War by borrowing on your Life Policies

OR

by obtaining a Loan From your Bank

OR

IF you have a banking account, or prefer a bank go to a Bank Manager. He will help you to increase your lending power. The Bank Managers have intimated their desire to do everything in their power to make the Victory Loan an overwhelming success.

BY CONVERTING YOUR GOVERNMENT PAPER INTO WAR LOAN?

The Bank will accept the War Loan it buys for you as security for what it lends to you.

ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO I. C. S.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF REGULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 9.

The "Gazette" announces that Mr. Chamberlain proposes to substitute for the words, "that he is a natural born subject of His Majesty" in Regulation 2 for the admission of candidates to the Indian Civil Service, the following words:—(A) that, save as hereinafter provided, he is a British subject. (B) that if he, being a British subject, or his father or mother, was not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth, his father was a British subject and still is or continued to be till death a British subject; provided that ruler or subject of any State in India, in respect of which the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96a of the Government of India Act 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India Act 1916, may be considered eligible."

It is intended that the change shall be enforced at the examination of 1917 and subsequently.

GERMAN DREAM OF SEPARATE PEACE.

RUSSIAN SOCIALIST MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 7.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., April 8.

The Socialist Minister, Kerenski, has stated that if the German Socialists were hoping that he and his colleague Tcheidze would assist to conclude a separate peace they would be rudely disappointed. On other hand, if the Germans dethroned their Emperor that would facilitate pourparlers because the peoples could come to an understanding more quickly than the Monarchs who were answerable for the cruel carnage.

ARTILLERY FIRING BETWEEN SOMME AND OISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., April 8.

Last night's French communiqué said: There was a lively artillery firing particularly between the Somme and the Oise, south of the Arrette river and north-west of Rheims.

The Germans, yesterday and last night threw 7,500 shells into Rheims. Fifteen civilians were killed and many wounded.

NEARLY TEN CRORES.

BOMBAY JUMPS OVER THE 4 CRORE FENCE.

BENGAL LENGTHS BEHIND.

The following are the progressive totals of subscriptions to the India War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to press:—

	Rs.
BOMBAY	**4,13,24,200***
Bengal	**3,29,50,300**
Madras	**26,15,700**
United Provinces	**37,52,500**
unjab	**79,52,200**
Burma	**38,26,800**
Bihar and Orissa	**7,10,200**
Central Provinces	**12,83,100**
Assam	**1,15,400**
Minor Administrations	**10,69,400**
Total Rs.	**9,55,99,800†**

*Exclusive of Rs. 4,65,700 subscribed through the Post Office up to 4th April.
†Exclusive of Rs. 11,19,575 subscribed through the Post Office up to 28th March.

MR. EDISON 70 YEARS OLD.

THE PROBLEM OF LOCATING U-BOATS.

Referring to the seventieth birthday of Mr. Thomas Elva Edison, which the American inventor celebrated on Sunday Feb. 11 the "Nottingham Guardian" says:—

"His prolonged life and health to-day are of great importance to his country, and we may also say to the cause of the Allies, for it is believed that he has recently devoted much attention with very practical results to the subject of naval warfare. In fact Mr. Edison has been placed at the head of the United States Naval Consulting Board, an appointment the importance of which will be recognised when we recall his statement that 'there is no scientific reason for ignorance in any navy as to the exact whereabouts of enemy ships, including submarines within a reasonable distance.'

"That sentence goes very near to the point at which we are aiming, and which in all probability we have reached. At any rate the new danger of American shipping will be considerably relieved by the possession of an electrical genius in such a position.

"Mr. Edison's friendliness towards England is well known, and, in common with other thoughtful Americans, he fully recognises the protection afforded by British seapower to the United States. In fact he only recently stated that those of his countrymen who did not recognise the fact that the British and French are fighting their battles 'are either not good Americans, or very ill-informed Americans'."—The "Daily Mail."

BRITISH TACTICS.

MORE FRENCH APPRECIATION OF THE NEW WARFARE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset writes in the "Petit Parisien":

"The manner in which our British friends are proceeding in Picardy ought to be specially noted by those interested in the art of war. Their practically continuous actions indeed have nothing in common with the usual *coups-de-main* which in the whole war of position occupy the intervals, or with those small, partial, and desultory offensives which for some time were the fashion. They have not even the character of local reconnaissances, which have become less necessary with the advent of aviation.

TIRING THE ENEMY.

"It is well understood that the objects they have in view are greater and at the same time further away. In multiplying them as has been done for the last fortnight, the British command is obviously trying to tire the enemy and gradually to use up his forces and to strike at his moral.

"The British plan, moreover, appears to be meeting with great success, and to be arousing feelings of dismay in Germany. For a long time Teutonic pride refused to admit that there were soldiers in the world comparable to those of the Kaiser.

"It had, however, to humble itself on the Marne and at Verdun before French valour, and it is now obliged to acknowledge the bravery of the British, which is backed by professional skill which is daily becoming more redoubtable. These facts are very painful to Germany's vanity."

The Central News version of the article concludes: Sir Douglas Haig's troops have won a number of enemy points *d'appui*, and at the same time have condemned the Germans to a sort of Penelope's web in the reconstruction of their destroyed works. These little incidents, regarded individually, have only a secondary importance, but in their general effect they confer on the British an acendancy and advantages which begin to make themselves felt.

BRITISH INVARIABLY PROFIT.

General Berthaut, writing in the "Petit Journal," says:

"Whilst awaiting a favourable opportunity to resume a general offensive, it is invariably our British Allies who profit most by the present situation.

"Their method consists in harassing the enemy by incessant raids, and the manifest advantage of such raids is that the men can return to their lines as soon as their object has been accomplished. On the other hand, if any tangible success, such as the acquisition of a portion of the enem's line, appears likely to result from the enterprise, the action can be extended. By these tactics constant success is obtained at the minimum of sacrifice."

WHERE YOU CAN GET ADVICE AND INFORMATION.

WARD COMMITTEES IN BOMBAY.

Ward Committee have been formed for all Wards of the City of Bombay whose functions are to stimulate interest in the Indian War Loan, to explain its conditions and financial advantages, to assist and advise intending investors and to act as a bureau of information.

Office accommodation has been secured for each Ward Committee, a large notice being put up to make it easily distinguishable.

Each office is supplied with a stock of Government Notifications, the Executive Committee's Leaflets and application forms for all parts of the Loan.

It has been arranged that member of the Ward Committee will be in attendance in the office at such times during the day as are likely to be convenient for the residents in the Ward.

These times are notified at the door of the office.

The terms of the Loan will be clearly explained to all applicants and all enquiries will be answered.

If required application forms will be filled up for applicants.

Public meetings will be organized by all Ward Committees where the speakers will explain the advantages offered by the terms of the Loan and the facilities available for investors.

The following is a list of Chairmen, Honorary Secretaries and addresses of offices of the Ward Committees.

A. WARD.

Chairman.—Mr. J. A. D. McBain.
Secretary.—Mr. B. N. Karanjia.
Office Address.—1, Canada Building, Hornby Row, 2, 141, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, 3, Colaba Free Dispensary.)

B. WARD.

Chairman.—The Hon. Mr. Sulebhoy K. Barodawalla.
Secretary.—Mr. Husseinbhoy, Abdullabhoy Lalji and Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani.
Office Address.—Akhbar-i-Island Press Building, 210, Memonwada.

C. WARD.

Chairman.—The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.
Secretary, Mr. Abdul Kadri Khalkhate, Mr. Pahladrai Ramjidas, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, and Mr. S. D. Navalkar.
Office Address.—Mulji Jetha Market.

D. WARD.

Chairman.—Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.
Secretary.—Mr. A. V. Takkar and Mr. N. M. Joshi.
Office address—Servants of India Society, Society Building, Sandhurst Road.

E. WARD.

Chairman.—Mr. Joseph Baptista.
Office Address.—Messrs. Luddha Ebhrahim and Co., Bellasis Road.

F. WARD.

Chairman.—Dr. S. S. Batliwala.
Office Address.—2-B, Suparibaug Road.

G. WARD.

Chairman.—Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.
Secretary.—Dr. M. C. Javle, and Dr. Peter Rodrignes.
Office Address.—Antonio D'Silva School Dadar.

The following table shows the nearest Ward Offices to the several Postal Savings Banks in Bombay.

A. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Apollo Street.
Colaba.
Secretariat.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

141, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
Colaba Free Dispensary.
Canada Building, Hornby Row.

B. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Khoja Street.
Mandvi.
Masjid.
Prince's Dock.
Umerkadi.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

Akhbar-i-Islam Building, 210 Memonwada Road.

C. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Crawford Market.
Kalbadevi.
Mumbadevi.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

Mulji Jetha Market.

D. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Chowpati.
Cumballa Hill.
Falkland Road.
Girgaon.
Malabar Hill.
Shri Venkateshwar Press.
Tardeo.
Thakordwar.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

Servants of India Society's Building Sandhurst Road.

E. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Byculla.
Clare Road.
Jacob Circle.
Mazgaon.
Tardeo.
Victoria Gardens.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

Messrs. Luddha Ebhrahim and Co., Bellasis Road.

F. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Bacteriological Laboratory
Fergusson Road.
Parel.
Sewri.
Wadala.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

2-B, Suparibaug Road.

G. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Dadar.
Dharavi.
Mahim.
Matunga.
Parbhadevi.
Sion.
Worli.
Wadala.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

Antonio D'Silva School, Dadar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 1st of Avan 1286.
Mahomedan: 16th of Jamad-ul-akhar 1335.
Hindu: 1st Vad of Chaitra, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.; Sunset: 6h. 54m.
Phases of the Moon: Last quarter 15 April.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Easter Monday, Bank Holiday.

Mails for Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

Hockey: Parsi Hockey Association (walked over) v. Grant Medical College, Third Round, Oval 5-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., "The Redheads" at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema pictures at 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 10.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society: Mr. J. A. Saldanha's Paper on "Philology of Bombay Vernaculars and its bearing on Ethnical Jurisprudence," Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Hockey.—M. A. O. College, Aligarh v. Y. M. C. A. (Procter Branch).

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., "The Redheads" at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema pictures at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

Hockey—2nd Garrison Northumberland Fusiliers v. Baroda Hockey team.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., "The Girl in the Taxi" at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema pictures at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 12.

"Purdah Afternoon" to be held by Lady Willingdon, Women's War Loan Office at Mayo Road 5 to 6-30 p.m. All ladies are most cordially invited to be present.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	h. m.	h. m.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	h. m.	h. m.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOYSCOUTS.

Odrers for the week ending April 6th 1917:—

Wednesday, 4th April.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Signalling, and instructions for P./L/s.

Saturday, 7th April. Field Day. Details issued later.

To-day at 3 p.m.—Paper Chase. Face in on Maidan in Field Uniform at 2-45 p.m., sharp.

Orderly Officers.—A. S. M. Vorhaid.

Orderly Patrol Leader.—P./L. Pirries, of Lions. Subscriptions for April now due, are to be collected by Patrol Leaders, and handed to Senior P./L. Bassons.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A. S. M I./C. 1st Bombay Scouts.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 9th April 1917.

Drill for the Week ending Saturday, April 14:—

Monday, 9th April—7-15 a.m. Riding School

Tuesday, 10th April—7-15 a.m. Independent Troop Drill.

"A" and "B" Troops, Church Gate Sands. 6-45 a.m. "C" and "D" Troops Santa Cruz 6-15 p.m. Proficiency Class (Volunteer Club.)

Wednesday' 11th April.—7-15 a.m. Riding School. 7-15 a.m. Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and Corporals residing in the Fort (Volunteer Club.)

6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and Corporals residing at Pali Hill and Andheri.

Thursday, 12th April—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade Church Gate Sands "A," "B," "C" and "D" Troops.

Friday, 13th April—7-15 a.m., Competition for the Recruits Cup, Fort Riding School.

Competing members should submit their names to their Troop Leaders.

Saturday, 14th April—7-15 a.m., Riding School, Fort, "A" and "B" Troops.

6-45 a.m., Santa Cruz Riding School "C" and "D" Troops.

PROFICIENCY AND MUSKETRY CLASSES. Members attending Proficiency and Musketry, Classes must bring their own Rifles.

NOTICE.

The Competition for the Scouts Cup will be held at Andheri on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, particulars will be issued to Troop Leaders in due course.

SPORTS.

The Annual Regimental Sports will be held in Bombay, on April 25th, details will be issued later.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 9.

3. Machine Gun Course:—"H" Company Class will parade at Princes Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

4. Musketry:—The Classification and miniature ranges will be closed until further orders.

5. Musketry Courses:—Officers and N.C.O's able to attend Musketry or other courses during the next few months should forward their names to the Adjutant immediately for record.

6. Course of Instruction:—All Officers and N.C.O's of and above the rank of Lance Sergeant not on leave are required to complete a course of Elementary Instruction before the end of April. Parades will be held daily on week days at 7-30 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters commencing Wednesday April 11th. Dress:—Mufti, 15 attendances at least will be required and an Examination will be held at the end of the course. Details of the course have been circulated to Officers Commanding Coys.

7. Government of Bombay, General Dept., Order No. 2169, dated 30th March, 1917 is republished for information:—

Second-Lieut Donald Russell Martin Yates, and Eustace Marmion Ferrers Nicholson to be Lieutenants to fill existing vacancies, but to remain on the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th March 1917.

Second-Lieut Samuel Townsend Sheppard to be Lieutenant vice John French Turner, transferred to Supernumerary List. Dated 10th March, 1917.

Second-Lieut William Sandford Hoseason to be Lieutenant vice Bertram May, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th March 1917.

8. Indian Defence Force:—All Officers and men previously belonging to or on the Lists of those waiting to join this Corps, who have been classified A, B, C or D in the recent medical examination are appointed to this Corps under the Indian Defence Force Act. Until further orders, the existing Company organization will continue.

9. Medical Examination:—Members of the Corps who have not yet been Medically examined for the Indian Defence Force must parade at Headquarters at 8 a.m. on Saturday 14th April.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, April 9.

304 Drill and Instruction.—It is notified for information that Preliminary training will commence on Tuesday 10th April 1917 and will extend over a period of 3 consecutives months.

Until further notice parades will be held at Headquarters daily at 7 a.m. except Sundays and at 5-30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

All non-efficients of the season 1916-17 and all recruits residing in Poona will attend.

305. Extract.—The following extract from Divisional Area orders dated 4th April 1917 is republished for information:—

"179 cases have recently been noticed of great carelessness on the part of men while travelling regarding the safe custody of their rifles.

Individual soldiers travelling armed must always retain their rifles in their possession even if leaving the train at a station for a few minutes.

The Officer or N.C.O. in charge of parties must always arrange for a guard over the arms, sentries for this purpose being posted in every compartment. These sentries must not leave the compartment when the train is halted at any station and must be on the look-out against rifle thieves at all times.

When troops change trains and have to wait at the station, arms should be piled or otherwise stacked and placed under a guard.

The loss of a rifle or rifle bolt entails a District Court Martial.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officers the String Band of the 1st Battn B. B. and C. I. Rys. Vols. will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Victoria Gardens this evening commencing at 6 p.m. (with admission fee).

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday, 12th April 1917, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at St. Xavier's College, when Miss M. Spencer-Smith will give an address on "Children and the Kinematograph."

FANCY FAIR AT MAZAGON.

In aid of the joint funds of the St. Isabel's Association, Mazagon Circle, and St. Vincent's Society, Matharpacady Conference, a Grand Fancy Fair will be held in the Old Foundling Home premises to-day, and will open at 5-30 and close at 10-30 p.m. Numerous attractions will be provided and a String Band will be in attendance. Refreshments of all kinds will also be served. Admission free.

A NAGAR BRAHMIN'S BECOMES A BRAHMO.

The initiation ceremony of Mr. Kunjvihari G. Dhru, into the Brahmo Dharma took place on Friday the 6th instant at Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar's house, when Mr. E. Subha Krishnayya officiated as minister. Mr. Kunjbihari, comes from a very well-known Nagar-Brahmin family of Social Reformers of Gujrat. As a Brahmo, he has undertaken to give up all caste distinctions and, before the ceremony, he discarded the sacred thread.

RED CROSS FUND.

The Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society acknowledge the receipt of a donation of Rs. 9,300 towards their Red Cross Fund from Mr. A. Garrett, I.C.S., President, Purnea War Fund Fancy Fete and Bazaar Committee.

The donation is from funds collected at a Fancy Fete and Bazaar held at Purnea on 6th February last. The sum of Rs. 300 is specially earmarked for Indian soldiers.

GRAND FANCY FAIR.

The Grand Fancy Fair in aid of the joint funds of the St. Isabel's (Ladies) Charitable Association, Mazagon Circle of the Matharpacady Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul which commenced on Sunday the 8th instant will continue to-day (last day) from 5-30 to 10 p.m. at the old Foundling Home premises at Mazagon Road. A variety of beautifully laid out stalls various attractions and amusements including Band will make the place well forth a visit.

What?

The Best Medium

To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods

In Eastern Bengal

is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 8 for six months.

For East Bengal men

abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes

is the Herald.

Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 2 for six months in advances, Published from Dacca.

THE LATE MRS. ANUBAI JOSHI.

A LOSS TO THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

A correspondent writes:—The news of the death of Mrs. A. Joshi, the wife of the Revd. Canon D. L. Joshi of the Church Missionary Society, Bombay, will be received with deep regret by the whole Indian Christian Community in Western India and other parts of the country. Mrs. Joshi was ill for less than a week and she passed away very suddenly on Sunday last, at about 9 a.m. Mrs. Joshi was born in Bombay, educated in Bombay and with the exception a few years in Poona and Nasik lived all her life in this city. She took part in many of the varied activities of her husband. She was manager of the Hostels which have proved the salvation of so many young men, and latterly she had undertaken the more difficult work of looking after the Converts' Home. All this important work was done quietly and unostentatiously. Hers was an exemplary chirtian life. She was simple in her ways and yet dignified, truth loving and straightforward. Under an apparently cold exterior she had a warm motherly heart for all those in distress and in need of help.

The news of her untimely death spread rapidly throughout the Indian Christian community of this city and Christians of all denominations both young and old, European and Indian, came together to do her honour. There was a preliminary service in the Emmanuel Church which was filled almost to its utmost capacity. The service was conducted by the Bishop of Bombay and Canon Heywood. The funeral cortege consisted of about fifty carriages. At the grave also the Bishop officiated. The old Hostel boys and other members of the Church carried the coffin from the gate of the cemetry to the grave. The coffin was covered with numerous wreaths and cross silent and beautiful tokens of the esteem and affection in which Mrs. Joshi was held. She was buried by the side of her father-in-law the Revd. Lucas Maloba Joshi. It will be difficult to fill her place, but her sacred memory as of a mother in Israel will be cherished in many a heart for years to come.

FUTURE EXPANSION OF BANDRA.

MR. MIRAM'S LECTURE ON TOWN PLANNING SCHEMES.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government, delivered a lecture on Saturday, in the Municipal Hall, Bandra, on "The Future Expansion of Bandra by means of Town Planning Schemes." The Hon. Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, Northern Division, presided.

The Chairman said there was a great necessity for public opinion being educated and enlightened in the matter. There was a special reason for this, because it was sometime assumed that the operation of town-planning was carried on by the Government. But the point on which he wanted to lay particular stress was that though the machinery could be provided in the matter by the Government, not a single step in advance could be taken unless the Municipalities made up their mind to go in for a Town planning scheme. It was of particular importance that they should have educated public opinion on their side for until they had it it was not likely that Municipalities would go in for such schemes. The Chairman next explained the objects and reasons of the Town Planning Act. He said it was intended primarily to be applied to areas which were undeveloped and not thickly populated. It was never intended to apply to congested slums. A number of town-planning schemes had been prepared, including those for Bandra, Andheri, Ghat Kopar, and Juam, that beautiful part of the island, with its fine palm groves, seashore and sands. The Chairman next referred to the criticism levelled against the comparatively slow rate of progress of town planning schemes in Salsette, and said the progress had slowed down because engineers and others had gone from here to Mesopotamia, where their services were more needed than here.

Mr. Mirams said Town Planning was a most fascinating subject. It connoted orderly development in the right direction. Human nature was as a rule very distrustful, and Municipalities had not yet come forward in large numbers to grasp the opportunity which was offered them by the Act, because they had not yet properly got into their head that the Town Planning Act meant something of very great advantage to them. They did not yet seem to realise what the Act gave to them. They did not realise that the Town Planning Act had given them those provisions and bye-laws, which many Mnicipalities even in Europe were yet striving hard to secure. The Act placed the Bombay Presidency in the forefront as regarded town-planning and the other parts of India were now going to follow their lead. The lecturer next explained the advantages to be derived from the application of the Act.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PROCEEDS OF BENEFIT CONCERT AT THE EXCELSIOR,

The organisers of the Concert which took place at the Excelsior Theatre on March 31st in aid of the New Nargole Hospital have much pleasure in announcing that Rs. 3,225, were realised in all,—Rs. 3,053-14 from sale of tickets, programmes etc and Rs. 171-2 from donations. After deducting Rs. 25 for sundry expenses the total sum of Rs. 3,200, has been handed over to the Hospital authorities. The organisers of the Concert here wish to acknowledge gratefully all the trouble taken and kind help given by the performers who helped to make the Concert a success. They are also greatly indebted to the Directors of the Theatre, and Sir Dorabji J. Tata, Mr. Rustom P. Jehanzir, Mr. McGrath and Mr. E. Behr, for helping considerably towards the expenses incurred at the Theatre on that day; to the manager and staff of the theatre for their valuable services given during the performance; and also to Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co, Messrs Marcks & Co., and Mr. P. Pavri for their kind contributions.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 12th April 1917. Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above-mentioned hours.

MURDER OF A PATHAN.

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest yesterday into the death of Zafarkhan Fathekhan, servant of Mahomedkhan Fazuludin, whose dead body was found on the race course at Mahalaxmi.

The suspected persons (1) Mahomedkhan Fazaludin, (2) Abdul Rahiman Mir Jamal (3) Fakir Najim (4) Sirdar Amir (5) Karimkhan Fazaludin and (6) Umdardia Fazal were present at the enquiry.

Rafai Ashanali, a fireman, and the deceased's nephew stated in his deposition that the deceased was the servant of the first suspected man Mahamodkhan. He did Munshis work, in connection with Mahomedkhan's work as a ghat syrang. Suspected man No. 2 was also No. 1 Mahomedkhan's servant; No. 3 was his cousin. The deceased was dismissed about six months ago, and he did not know for what reason.

Mr. Christopher Henry George Oliver 7th Engineer on the Hospital Ship "Loyalty," said No. 2 was a serang and No. 3 a coal tindal. They did not return to the ship till after midnight on the 26th. They worked all day till 5 o'clock on the 27th they went ashore in the evening and returned at about 1 o'clock at night. On the 28th they were arrested.

Police Inspector Abdullakhan khan said he was on the N. W. Frontier Police, but was now attacked to the Bombay Police. On the night of 31st March he was informed by No. 6 to the effect that Mahamodkhan (No. 1) had killed the deceased some 4 or 5 days ago and that No. 2 and 3 assisted him. The mhrder was committed on the race course. No. 4 told witness that No. 1 told him that they all should go and "take fresh air". This was at 10 p.m. They all including the deceased took a tram, got down at Jacob's Circle, went to the race course and there sat down. Suspected person No. 2 got behind the deceased took a stick and gave him a blow on the forehead. The deceased fell down. No. 2 took hold of his chest and No. 3 caught his legs. No. 1 took out his knife and cut the throat of the deceased who was then put under the grass refuse). No. 6 asked No. 1 why he was so cruel. The latter replied "Hold your tongue" or you will meet with the same fate." No. 6 said to the witness that he did not give the information before us he was closely watched by Nos. 1 and 4. No. 6 also told the witness that No. 2 remarked at the time of the murder that he had lost his cap when the body was covered which was produced in the Court. No. 6 took the witness to the race course and the body was found there, which in an advanced state of decomposition. The throat was cut and there was a stab wound on the abdomen. Witness knew there was ill-feeling between the deceased and No. 5 who was the brother of No. 1; that was because the deceased wanted to do the business of a ghat serang and tried to get the men eployed through them, in stead of Nos. 1 and 5. But the matter was settled about five months ago. No. 1 had complained to him that the deceased had asked the Sarangs and lascars during the absence of No. 5 to give him the jamat money, instead of to No. 4 who was the Munshi of No. 5 and witness had promised to settle the matter, and had sent for the deceased, who was ill however at the time. After some discussion on another occasion No. 1 agreed to take back the deceased in his service on Rs. 30 and the deceased accepted the offer. The deceased had told witness that he had regained the confidence of No. 1. On the night of the 27th March Nos. and 6 gave the witness certain information in consequence of which he arrested on the board the "Loyalty Saider Gorlal, who was wanted for a murder committed at his native place. He was arrested and brought ashore. No. 6 told him that the murder of the deceased had been committed the day previous to the arrival of "Loyalty" in Bombay'. Nos. 2 and 3 were btoh servin on the Loyalty.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned.

SERIOUS FIRE IN COTTON MILL.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT RS. 150,000.

A serious fire broke out on Saturday night in the Mule department of the Bombay Cotton Mill at Kalachowki. It is believed the friction of the machinery caused the conflagration. The fire was observed at about 6 p.m. and the fire engines at Byculla, Chinchpookly, and other stations at once ran to the spot and under the personal supervision of the chief officer. Mr. Greenop, got the fire under control before 9 p.m., not before, however, the Mules were burnt down. Much of the machinery, and some cotton in the Mule department were damaged and the extent of the loss is estimated roughly at Rs. 150,000.

SILVA'S HIGH SCHOOL, DADAR.

VISIT OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon with Mr. E. Studd, A.D.C., the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Messrs. J. Crerar and Cowasji Jehangir visited the "G" Ward Loan office at Dr. Antonio da Silva's High School on Saturday the 7th instant at 6-45 p.m. They were received at the schol premises by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy the chairman and members of the committee. Their Excellencies expressed their entire satisfaction of the work done by the Committee, who had already in about a week collected a sum of Rs. 63,500. They were delighted to see that the office had been opened in such a beautiful building as Dr. Antonio da Silva's High School, which is a central place. Their Excellencies enquired from Dr. DeMonte, the President of the School, Dr. Rodrigues the Secretary, who is also a joint secretary of the Loan office and Mr. Ferreira the Principal about the work of the institution, and expressed themselves very pleased with it, as also with the progress of the boys.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

WALK-OVER FOR PARSI HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

It will be remembered that in the previous week the Instituto Luso-Indiano had beaten the Parsi Hocky Association by two goals to one. But the latter having made a complaint to the Honorary Secretary of the tournament that the names of two players of the Institute Luso-Indiano team were not submitted to the Competition Secretary in accordance with Rule 12 of the Tournament the Managing Committee of the tournament directed that the match should be replayed on Monday (to-day). But the Honorary Secretary of the Instituto Luso Indians team has written in to say that they are unable to turn out a team on Monday the 9th instant and are willing to allow the Parsi Hockey Association a walk-over. The match fixed to day will therefore be:—Grant Medical College v. Parsi Hockey Association.

EXCITING SERVICE CUP-TIE.

GRENADIERS AND R. F. C. DRAW.

The tie in the third round of the Bulldog Club cup competition between the Royal Flying Corps and the Grenadier Guards took place in ideal weather on the ground of the first-named at Roehampton-lane. The playing pitch was in magnificent condition and everything favoured a fast and interesting game. Anticipations in this respect were quite borne out, though at times quite a lot of feeling was imparted to the play. The sides had met twice previously, each scoring a victory, and as the game resulted in a draw it will be seen that the teams were pretty evenly matched.

Both sides were well represented. The Grenadiers had a number of well-known players doing duty, including Maskery, the old Derby County goalkeeper; While, the Queen's Park Rangers' back; Peplow (Bristol Rovers); and Lieutenant Knight, the Surrey County cricketer, who played a fair game at centre-forward. The home side were short of Butterworth, their left-half, who was taken to hospital a few hours before the match, suffering from appendicitis; but Ross, the old Scottish League goalie, and Lieutenant Pinfield, who used to play forward for Reading, turned out. Birkett, the Airmen's centre-half, however, was not at all fit, being lame before the game started, and having

MARRIAGE AT ARYA SAMAJ.

To-day at 5 p.m. (B. T.) at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadvadi, Girgaum, Bharamchari Medhavrat of Vrundavan Gurukula and Bhramcharini Parvatibai of the Jalandhar Kanya Mahavidyalaya will marry according to the Vedic rites. The ceremony is open to the public.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th April 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahr.	29.789	Inch.
Temperature of Air	88.6	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.3	"
Dew Point	73.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.722	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1	"
Minimum do.	77.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,SE,W,WNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	159	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft in
Sat.	7	m 11 31	27 9	7	m 5 5	16 2
		11 26a	27 6		5 24a	17 7
Sun.	8	m 0 4a	28 3	8	m 5 34	15 7
		11 56a	27 7		5 58a	17 8
Mon.	9	0 39a	28 5	9	m 6 4	15 2
					6 31a	18 0
Tues	10	m 0 28	27 5	10	m 6 35	15 0
		1 14a	28 4		7 5a	18 7
Wed	11	m 1 8	27 1	11	m 7 7	15 2
		1 53a	27 11		7 41a	19 3
Thur	12	m 1 41	26 6	12	m 7 42	15 7
		2 38a	27 4		8 23a	20 0
Fri.	13	m 2 24	25 9	13	m 8 26	16 3
		3 33a	26 8		9 27a	20 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 7 (Saturday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 8 (Sunday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 9 (Monday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 10 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 11 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 12 (Thursday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 55m
" 13 (Friday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 55m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar. 23rd	9h.	35.0m. a.m.
First Quarter	" " 30th	4h.	6.4m. p.m
Full Moon	" April 7th	7h.	18.8m. p.m
Last Quarter	" " 15th	1h.	42.0m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 7th April 1917 was 30.015 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 6.

Thunderstorms are reported from most parts of the country but little rainfall has occurred except in Assam where it has been nearly general. The chief falls are—Silchar one inch, Dibrugarh three quarters, Sibsagar, Dhubri, Chittagong, Cherrapunji and Cochin half.

Forecast:—No large change.

SIMLA, April 7.

The weather was unsettled yesterday in the northern and central parts of the country and rain was local in Assam, Eastern Bengal and Central Provinces with few falls in north-west India and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji three inches, Sibsagar one, Cox's Bazar and Jagdalpur one and a half, Simla three-quarters.

Forecast:—Diminution in north-west India and Bengal.

SIMLA, April 8.

Numerous dust-storms and thunder-storms have occurred and have given wide-spread rain in the Punjab and Assam with a few falls in Upper Burma, the United Provinces and along the North-West Frontier. The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Silchar one, and a half inches; Sibsagar one; Rawalpindi three quarters: Simla one; Ambala, Multan, Quetta, Parachinar a quarter.

Forecast:—No change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th April, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.32in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.15in. of rain during a hailstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-eastern districts of the reporting area; Chanda has had 0.15in. and Raipur 0.23in. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is in defect. Night temperature is also below normal in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Local thundershowers have occurred in the east Punjab, west Rajputana and the Madras Deccan. Rainfall has been local also in the southern half of the Central Provinces. Conditions remain generally unsettled.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces and the Deccan and a few thunderstorms in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 7th of April 1917.

STATIONS.	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. 8 A. M.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th April)	78.5	67.0	88	..	7.52		—3.19
Jask	85.4	70.3	86	..	4.22		+0.22
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th April)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—							
Multan	90.3	65.6	59	..	0.61		—0.96
Rawalpindi	69.9	54.3	71	0 05	2.25		—6.39
Lahore	91.8	66.8	69	..	0.37		—3.05
Hissar	93.6	66.6	69	0.32	1.33		..
Ambala	87.7	62.1	78	0.07	0.91		—4.60
Delhi	92	67	0.8	52	..	1.26	—1.59
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	95.6	73.8	48	..	1.24		—0.38
Mainpuri	96.6	64.4	55	..	2.04		—0.07
Jhansi	99.6	71.2	66	0.01	2.42		+0.61
Cawnpore	95.0	71.5	46	0 02	4.01		+2.02
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	99	73.6	48	..	0.48		—0.68
Karachi	82.9	73.6	81	..	0.98		—0.45
Ajmer	99.2	65.8	47	..	0.19		—1.12
Jaipore	94.4	63.2	45	..	0.96		—0.61
Kotah	98.6	71.8	39	0.02	0.20		—0.76
Mount Abu	76.0	59.4	47	..	0.61		—0.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA							
WEST—							
Bhuj	92.0	69.7	75	..	0.53		+0.08
Dwarka	82.4	75.7	82	..	0		0.00
Veraval	84.1	74.5	85	..	0		—0.47
Rajkot	95.1	68.7	73	..	0.02		—0.48
Bhavnagar Para	96.8	71.8	85	..	0		—0.57
Surat	97.1	73.7	48	..	0		—0.35
Ahmedabad	99.1	73.7	62	..	1.08		+0.64
Deesa	98.2	68.4	59	..	1.16		+0.65
Neemuch	93.9	70.6	37	..	1.26		+0.45
Indore	90.1	72.7	59	..	1.81		+0.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	89.2	69.3	57	..	3.70		+0.2
Saugor	93.0	69.5	39	..	3.24		+.109
Hoshangabad	94.1	7.6	52	..	4.06		+2.01
Khandwa	99	2 6	9	31	..	1.68	+0.47
Akola	101.1	72.8	54	..	0.32		+3.26
Amraoti	99.0	73.8	55	..	4.28		+2.19
Nagpur	94.6	71.6	62	0.04	6.78		+4.16
Chanda	98.1	70.4	70	0.15	5.53		+2.63
Raipur	91.9	67.3	84	0.23	8.19		+5.82
KONKAN—							
Bombay	89.1	77.3	75	..	2.40		+1.81
Ratnagiri	87.7	75.3	69	..	5.66		+7.91
Marmugao	91.3	78.5	77	..	6.82		+4.68
Karwar	89.8	78.2	81	..	9.68		+7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	103.8	75 0	38	..	1.84		+0.95
Ahmednagar	98.5	68.5	26	..	2.25		+0.72
Poona	98.0	65.9	5	..	2.95		+1.65
Sholapur	9	8.7	2.4	48	..	0.59	+7.86
Bijapur	97.1	71.4	4	..	10.57		+8.24
Belgaum	90.5	65.6	6	..	11.95		+9.48
Aurangabad	97.8	75.1	3	..	2.24		+0.76
Nizamabad (Indur)	101.2	78.8	6	..	3.56		+1.43
Hyderabad	95.6	73.6	8	..	8.32		+5.92
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	93.8	78.3	68	..	6.35		+2.84
Calicut	90.8	78.4	79	..	7.02		—0.15
Cochin	88.4	78.8	74	..	9.40		—2.95
Colombo	88.9	77.3	95	..	31.26		+2.48
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	92.6	75.7	81	..	11.00		+4.63

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D. E. WACHA,
M. A. J. NOBLE,
W. B. PARKS, A.C.A.,
Local Registration Board.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 9, 1917.

INDIA IN THE NEW EMPIRE

We have already on a previous occasion dealt with the general aspect of the recommendations of the Balfour Committee with regard to Imperial Preference. There is need, however to examine the scheme adumbrated a little more closely from the point of view of India's interests. The proposal for the establishment of Imperial Preference is put forward, according to the Committee, for the sake of the unity of the Empire for which it is considered necessary that "a serious attempt should now be made to meet the declared wishes of the Dominions and the Colonies for the development of their economic relations with the United Kingdom." While the Committee is confident that for the purpose of recovering trade lost during the war, of securing new markets, and of consolidating the resources of the British Empire, the question of the development throughout the Empire of a system of mutual tariff preferences is one which cannot any longer be ignored, the Committee is so concerned for the wishes of the Dominions that, in case the interests of the latter should be jeopardised, it proposes to consider and decide how far those interests could be met by the granting of subsidies in lieu of tariff preferences. As regards India, the Committee has condescended to take her interests so much or so little into consideration as to dismiss the question with the single perfunctory observation that "the special position of India as well as of Egypt and the Soudan will require consideration."

Some light is thrown on the character of the likely consideration of this aspect of the question of Imperial Preference by the fact, emphasised by the "Manchester Guardian,"—which is convinced that an approach to the political reconstruction of Empire by way of tariffs and preferences is beginning at the wrong end,—"that the Imperial motive in this matter is only the gilt on the ginger bread." "The real driving force behind Protection-Preference," it adds, "is the desire and expectation by groups of producers of enhanced profits." The enthusiasm that is being displayed in England in regard to the proposal for promoting certain industries there with raw materials from this country only goes to strengthen this apprehension regarding the exploiting of India's resources for the benefit of English manufacturers if the recommendations of the Balfour Committee are carried into effect, unless India is at the same time made economically as independent as the self-governing Dominions or the United Kingdom. It is this latter aspect of the question, namely, the political difficulty, into which the Balfour Committee have not penetrated. "Once we set up the principle that the correct fiscal policy is Protection-Preference," as the "Manchester Guardian" points out, "we set it up not only for the self-governing Dominions but also for India, Egypt and the Crown Colonies." But the pertinent question is: "How can an administration appointed from England and under the control of England be expected to construct a tariff [for India] adjusted precisely to its needs?" "Will they not always be exposed to the charge of directing the fiscal policy of these tariffs to suit British rather than local interests? How is the suspicion, if not the fact, to be avoided of governing these dependencies as estates instead of as communities?" The same danger is emphasised no less clearly by the "Nation." "The Balfour Report," says this Liberal organ, "contains no suggestion for dealing with troubles that will arise if India and the Crown Colonies are excluded from the right to regulate their own trade and are sacrificed to the interests of the British manufacturer and trader. To inject these new sources of friction into the dangerous world in which we live, and to do it in the name of the unity of the Empire, is an insult to the intelligence of the nation, as well as a new menace to our future."

The object for which the Balfour Committee was appointed, namely to settle upon such a commercial and industrial policy of the Empire after the war as to make that Empire self-sufficing, self-contained and self-reliant has the support of all patriotic Indians. But they believe that India cannot do her part in realising this object unless she is first made mistress in her own house. It is, therefore, for the interest of the Empire as well as of her own that she must first be put economically on an equal footing with the Dominions and Britain. And her attitude in this matter is fairly expressed in the minute of dissent appended to the Balfour Report by the two Irish members who say:

> we are unable to subscribe to any resolution of the nature now submitted by the Committee which does not deal with the special case of Ireland. Past experience has shown that Ireland has had to conform to whatever fiscal system suited the needs of Great Britain without regard to her own needs. We therefore feel that when new arrangements are being considered it is necessary to secure that Ireland's claims to separate treatment should be recognised. Realising that the decay of her industries and of her agricultural cultivation, with the consequent depopulation, have been the result of confounding her economic conditions as an agricultural country with the totally diverse industrial conditions of Great Britain, we are of opinion that the same fiscal liberty which is at present enjoyed by the self-governing dominions should be extended to Ireland. Only by this means, we consider, can Ireland's economic resources be properly developed."

As Mr. Chamberlain said on Monday "there is room for both British and Indian industries and development of one would help the development of the other."

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

It appears from the mail papers that Mr. Fisher's proposals for a comprehensive reconstruction of the national system of education are now before the Government. This shows that the new President of the Board of Education is determined not to allow the grass to grow under his feet. The final report of the Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in relation to employment after the war, a brief summary of which was cabled by Reuter a day or two since, may be taken as an earnest of the reconstruction that is to come. The form which this reconstruction should take is not so much a revolution as a wide development of the existing educational system in a manner that would enable the largest possible number of the youth of the country to receive the benefit of education. The abolition of exemption from school attendance below the age of fourteen and the consequent amendment of the Factory Acts, recommended by the Committee, are a means to attain this end and may be expected to lead to the gradual disappearance of the evils of the exploitation of child labour. A serious and real difficulty will of course be presented by the poverty of the poor. It would be idle and unstatesmanlike to minimise this difficulty without making some practical efforts to help the poor out of it. The Committee has therefore done well in not being content with merely rejecting poverty as a reasonable excuse for non-attendance, but has also emphasised that the difficulties of poverty should be met otherwise. Reuter's summary in this respect, however, is very incomplete, inasmuch as it contains no mention of the recommendations which the committee has made with a view to meet these difficulties.

Equally important is the recommendation of the committee that persons between 14 and 18 should be compelled to attend continuation classes for not fewer than eight hours weekly for forty weeks, and that employers should be obliged to give necessary facilities. This embodies a logical extension of the principle of compulsory education which is at present recognised for a lower kind of education. It is obvious that an education that stops at the age of 14, that is, at a period of life, when the faculties have just begun to develop, is an education that is to a considerable extent wasted. It becomes essential, therefore, to devise some methods that will enable persons between 14 and 18, at least, to continue the process of cultivating their minds and extending the bounds of their knowledge, even though they are at the same time under the necessity of earning their daily bread. That is the minimum that needs to be done to bring nearer the day,—which visionaries have dreamed,—when every young man and woman as well as every boy and girl in a country will be placed in a position to receive the benefits of the best education which the State can offer,—benefits which are within the reach only of more fortunate young men and women to-day. Apart from the benefits that this recommendation will secure to the individual young persons concerned, the gain to the nation will be incalculable. It will have the inevitable effect, as years go by, of making the working classes in England more intelligent and more efficient in proportion as they become more educated,—and, in consequence, more productive of national wealth and, above all, better citizens. But, after all is said and done, money and more money remains the chief desideratum in furthering education as anything else and it is satisfactory that not the least important of the committee's recommendations is that the State grants in-aid of education should not only be simplified but very substantially increased. It is not necessary to point to the moral of all this in conditions in India, where "administrative and financial reasons of weight" are still too overpowering for a Government anxious for the widest possible diffusion of knowledge among the people to make even a small beginning in the direction of making primary education free and compulsory.

Notes of the Day.

A Remarkable Symposium.

We publish to-day a remarkable symposium of views on the duty of India in regard to the great War Loan of Victory which has now after one month only reached the substantial amount,—for an Indian loan,—of nearly ten crores of rupees. We say remarkable, because of the unanimity of opinion on this subject which is revealed in the expressions of the views of a number of leading men of very diverse views in every day politics. Practically there is only one view on this question, whether the expression of it comes from His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Wacha, Sir Dorab Tata, Mr. Wardlaw Milne or Mr. B. G. Tilak, and that is that it is the duty of every citizen of this country, rich or poor, to contribute to the utmost in his capacity towards the making of this loan an unparalleled success. The matter is dealt with from every point of view,—patriotism, self-interest, profit, and political opportunity. The people of India have seldom been afforded an opportunity so remarkable of combining obligation, duty and sentiment with profit to themselves and it is quite certain that the full significance of this opportunity only needs to be brought home to the man in the street, for the response to be very much greater than it has been hitherto.

Three Important Points.

We do not propose, it is not necessary, to go over the ground that has been so well covered by our distinguished contributors, to whom we are deeply grateful for the response to our appeal, but we would ask everyone, who has any sort of doubt as to the obligation that lies upon him in this matter, to read the stirring appeal of Mr. Wacha, who has painted in forcible and convincing phrases the great debt that India owes to the fighting services of the Empire and the duty which is hers to make sacrifices proportionate to those which have been made in such full measure by the people of the United Kingdom. No patriotic Indian who has given serious thought to this question can have any doubt that, if India is to play her full part as a unit of the Empire and to find her place as a self-respecting member thereof, she must make the sacrifices that a great war like the present imposes in full measure. That point is well put by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, a staunch Home Ruler. Secondly, the point that we would impress on our readers is that the more money that is subscribed now the less will be the burden to be laid on the taxpayer in the coming years. And, thirdly, a point that is very properly emphasised by a correspondent who writes under a pseudonym, the more that is subscribed by Indians the more that will come back to Indians. That is an argument that should set up a healthy competition between Europeans and Indians in subscribing to the Loan, and should be an absolute driving force with the small investor who can be persuaded to think.

The Need for Educating the Public.

Cynical people have scoffed at the claim that is made on behalf of the Loan that it combines business with patriotism and have asked where does the sacrifice come in, if the loan is such a profitable investment. That is a shortsighted view. If the loan is to be a real success sacrifices are necessary though they are sacrifices, like all sacrifices, that will bring back the bread upon the waters a hundredfold. For a subscription worthy of the country many people will have to make sacrifices of present luxuries and put aside money that they might more willingly have spent on other things if they consulted only their own pleasure. It is this that requires to be driven home to the average man, for it is undoubted that the full meaning of the demand that is being made on the country is by no means as yet widely understood. The tendency is still among the generality of people to regard this loan as the rich business man's or the title-hunter's affair. That is a delusion that we have got to get out of people's heads. Apart from the Imperial aspect, India's welfare is bound up in the success of this loan in a hundred ways and unless that is realised India will have to suffer. It is for this reason that we have invited the expression of views from men whose opinions carry weight. We cannot expect, of course, to reach as far as it is necessary that this knowledge should penetrate, but we appeal to the patriotism of our own readers who have the means of educating others on the subject to study well the articles that we publish to-day and to spread the gospel.

Getting a Move On.

If the American Government was a long time in making up its mind to go to war and if the process of putting the decision into due constitutional form has been somewhat tedious no one can complain that it is dilatory or unbusinesslike now that the official status of a belligerent has been duly achieved. With commendable promptitude the first war budget has been published. Nearly 600 million sterling is to be spent during the ensuing year, of which 526 millions will be for the equipment and training of a million men,—not only half-a-million as was at first proposed,—for active service in the field; 35 millions for increasing the effectives of the Navy and 58 millions for expenditure on Naval materiel. To help meet this great expenditure the Income Tax, it is stated, will probably be trebled with "confiscatory" surtaxes on incomes of over £20,000. The industrial mobilisation of the country is already in an advanced stage and 32,000 companies have offered their factories to the Government. That is getting some move on and means substantial assistance for the Allies, to whom, as well, loans are to be made at the same rate of interest which the U. S. Government will have to make to its bond holders.

Wisdom or Weakness?

The telegram from Amsterdam concerning the Kaisers "hukkum" to Bethmann-Holwegg *a propos* of the Prussian Electoral Reform question is full of cryptic humour. The spectacle of the Head of the House of Hohenzollern,—the self-asserted vice-regent of God; the suave or savage *straafer* of socialism, making a belated concession to the democracy, is certainly open to satire. Kings, so the verdict of History has shown, can sometimes concede too much, and such concessions as the one announced are either too early or too late. If the Kaiser's latest effusion is too early then it is born of weakness, indecision and impotence. Like the famous concessions of Louis XVI. they are not the outcome of a conviction that the strength of a nation lies in democratic government; but are dictated by what may be vulgarly termed "blue-funk." A tottering dynasty, albeit garbed in shining armour, requires a prop of some sort, so the unctuous Kaiser hands the German people a pair of hastily made constitutional crutches. Unfortunately for monarchs, peoples are not as patient as princes, and it remains to be seen whether the Prussian nation, will accept the sop with grateful crocodile tears or fling it back as a challenge in the teeth of the donor,—as a guerdon that arrived too late.

Seizure of German Merchantmen.

Not the least important result of the declaration of war by America against the Central Powers is the seizure of all German vessels which have lain interned in American ports since the beginning of the war. According to the official report issued by the State Department the gross tonnage of these vessels amounts to 600,000 tons. The usual rate allowed to each ton is £3 so the value of the enemy vessels in the hands of the U. S. A. amounts to £1,800,000 sterling. There are several Trtaties in existence between the U. S. A. and both the Kingdom of Prussia and the German Empire of which not much is known to the outside world. Some of these are said to provide for the safe-guarding of the property of German concerns in America and *vice-versa*. Whether according to this the Government of the U. S. A. will merely assume temporary rights over these vessels or capture them is not yet known. The telegrams dealing with this subject lead one to incline to the former view. If, however, the States Department captures all German ships in U. S. A. ports as an ordinary legalised act of war, then our new ally will have yet another asset altogether favourable to our mutual cause. The losses sustained by the Allied merchant navies will be partially balanced by this acquisition of German tonnage by the U. S. A. which will make useful hospital ships, cargo-boats and transports. If they meet submarines on the high-seas and are sunk by them, we shall at least have the consolation of seeing a Hun destroy his own handwork by which he hoped to conquer the world's market.

An Appreciation of India.

The "Investor's Review," well-known for its independence, and for its deep and abiding sympathy with India, thanks to its veteran Editor, Mr. A. J. Wilson, a severe critic of Indian finance since 1878, writes regarding the contribution of £100 million by India as under:—

> That is a most gratifying fact, and we hope its significence will not be forgotten when India comes forward with her claim to receive more equitable and enlightened treatment in the management of her domestic affairs, than the majority of our politicians and the permanent officials seem as yet disposed to accord. Looking at the vastness of our current expenditure, India's contribution of £100 million thereto does not look much, but considered from the point of view of India's poverty, a poverty to us, aye, even to the degraded Irish peasant of the pre-land redemption hardly imaginable,—it is a great feat of generosity and self-denial in which the people will share, if well-treated.

A Comment of General Application.

Anent the recent full and free statement of Sir Edward Carson, on submarinism and a year's statistics of what the Navy had done, the "New Statesman" makes the following sensible and most refreshing observation which it is to be hoped many a hide-bound bureaucratic department will read, mark and inwardly digest.

> People naturally ask themselves: "Why could we not have heard of all this twelve months ago"? The sole answer to the pertinent question is that secrecy in the Navy had become a fetish, as anybody who frequents the society of both naval officers and military officers very well knows. Early in the war a group of supreme naval authorities probably had a fine British naval inspiration: "What a great scheme,—to sink submarines and never say a word about it." And emphatically it was a great scheme for several months. After that it merely became foolish. But the Navy is terribly obstinate. The unreasoning resistance of its reactionary obstanacy has been felt not only in the matter of pensions but in the matter of the Air Service. The group of mandarins having initiated a policy, and being delighted with it in rather a sea-doggish way, would not budge therefrom. One would hear them saying to themselves. No, we have not told, and we will not tell, and nothing shall make us tell." Such psychological phenomenon involving loss of the sense of perspective and complete indifference to the appeals of ordinary sagacity, are to be found chiefly, if not exclusively, in spoiled children, sick women, and Government Departments. . . . Secretiveness in any Government department is a very bad symption and the certain forerunner of decline. The arguments against the withholding of all information as to the destruction of German submarines are so overwhelming that the Admiralty was bound anon to give way to them.

Officials on Local Bodies.

Some vigorous criticism of the existing condition of local self-government in this country is contained in a note which Mr. Steel, Vice-Chairman of the Virudupathi Municipality, has just submitted to the Government, on being invited to give his suggestions regarding the proposed amendments to the Madras Municipal Act. The first cardinal defect in the organisation of local self-government to which he naturally draws attention is the presence of the Revenue Officer on the Municipal Council as an ex-officio member. How this arrangement has helped to stifle the growth of local self-government in the country has often been pointed out. Mr. Steel's own experience as a councillor has not been different. The Revenue Officer, he says, should not be made an ex-officio councillor. His presence in the Council in virtue of his official position offers a check on the free discussion of subjects by the other councillors. All resolutions by the Council are submitted to the Collector through the Revenue Officer. He has his say on the said resolutions. His presence, therefore, on the Council is unnecessary and has an undesirable effect.

TERRIFIC BRITISH GUNFIRE IN ARRAS.

RECORD SUCCESS OF OUR AIRMEN.

ENEMY CONTINUALLY HARRASSED.

RECORD SUCCESS OF OUR AIRMEN.

TERRIFIC BRITISH GUNFIRE IN ARRAS.

IMMENSE DAMAGE TO GERMAN RESERVE DEPOT.

LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—Our gunfire last Wednesday near Arras caused one of the most terrific explosions experienced in this war behind the German line. A sheet of flame three hundred feet high leaped into the air and the ground quaked for miles around. Airmen report that their machines surged and swooped like ships caught by a tidal wave. It is believed that the great Minenwerfer reserve depot was touched off by our guns as this is situated amidst a regular nest of German gun positions. The damage must have been immense. Another feature of the past week has been the success of our airmen.

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN WAR.

The correspondent states that the Army as a whole has not as yet realised the colossal significance of America's participation. The mental vision of the fighting men blurred by smoke and the din of battle is largely restricted to beating the enemy. The Canadians, however, quickly grasped the glorious truth and indulged in demonstrative enthusiasm. Reuter's correspondent conveyed first the news to a South African contingent when it was reviewed by General Smuts and the men agreed more or less musingly that it was jolly good news. One officer was enthusiastic but he was obliged to acknowledge that he had won a bet.

PROGRESS BETWEEN SELENCY AND JEANCOURT.

ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS HARRASSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. April 8.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—We have made progress at a number of points between Selency and Jeancourt and reached the outskirts of Fresny-le-Pezit. Our aeroplanes during April 5th and 6th were continually harrassing the enemy communications and seeking out his fighting machines a considerable distance in the rear. 1700 photographs were taken of large tracts of the enemy's country, many miles in the rear, despite repeated attempts to prevent this work. Co-operation with the artillery was unhindered.

Seventeen successful bomb raids were carried out on the enemy aerodromes, ammunition depots and railways, a long distance in the rear and eight tons of bombs were dropped. The whole time intense fighting took place between large formations.

Twenty-eight of our machines are missing, many of which are known to have been shot down. Fifteen hostile machines were driven down and actually seen to crash to ground and thirty-one others were driven down damaged a large majority of which were undoubtedly destroyed. Two hostile balloons were brought down in flames.

MAGNIFICENT WORK OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PRESS TRIBUTE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 0.10 a.m., April 9.

The great air battles yesterday are the chief topic of comment in the British and the French newspapers which agree in extolling the magnificent work of the British airmen, in flying far beyond the German lines and taking all risks in order to attain their objectives.

The fact that most of the German machines were brought down in German territory makes it difficult to ascertain precisely the enemy losses but there is not the slightest doubt that the German statement that only five machines were lost is a ridiculous travesty of truth.

The French newspapers express admiration at Field Marshal Haig's announcement of losses and point out the fact that 1700 protoraphs were taken is an extraordinary record, providing that the British airmen held an initiative throughout in spite of the energetic defence of the German aviators.

BOMBING RAIDS ON HUDOVA.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE INFLICTED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 8.

A British official communiqué from Salonika says:—Our naval and military aeroplanes on several occasions bombed the aerodrome and ammunition dumps at Hudova from a height of 400 feet and caused fires and considerable damage. We repulsed during the night of March 31st an attempt by the enemy to raid one of our trenches.

INDICATIONS OF FRESH TROUBLES IN GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. April 8.

There are some indications that fresh troubles are brewing in Greece.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN LANDRICOURT.

A GEBMAN RECONNAISANCE DISPERSED.

GREAT MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., April 8.

This afternoon's French communique reports violent artillery firing without any infantry action on the Dallon Grugies region. We made further progress north of Landricourt.

A German reconnaissance was caught by our fire north-east of Soissons and dispersed. There has been great mutual artillery firing north-east of Berryaubac.

Our aeroplanes successfully bombed the enemy establishments at Dimvillers, Spincourt and elsewhere.

The German bombardment of Rheims killed ten civilians including three women.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER CAMILLA SUNK.

9 SURVIVORS AND 2 CORPSES LANDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, April 7.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. April 8.

The Norwegian steamer Camilla with grain for the Belgian Relief Commission has been sunk without warning. Nine survivors and two corpses have been landed. The survivors were five days in open boats.

CREW OF THE ESTER.

ARRIVAL AT YMUIDEN AFTER TERRIBLE HARDSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
YMUIDEN, April 7.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., April 8.

The steamer Borneo has arrived here with a crew of seventeen of the Danish steamer Ester, torpedoed on the 1st instant. The crew were four days and nights in boats. Four had their feet frozen.

SHELLS EXPLODE AT ESSEN.

38 PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 7.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. April 8.

The "Telegraaf" says that an explosion of shells occurred at Essen and thirty-eight persons were seriously injured.

PLACE NAMES OF THE EMPIRE.

THE KING AS THE CENTRAL PERSONALITY.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 8.

In a lecture at Caxton Hall on "The Place Names of the Empire" before the members of the Colonial Institute Sir Charles Lucas said that the frequent use of royal titles and names in the British Empire place names, told the whole world that our Empire was the product of Monarchy and that the people of the Empire took pains to advertise the fact. It could not be too much emphasised that the Crown was a very good asset of the Empire. The more widely spread an Empire the more important was it to personify the whole in one central figure, the sovereign. The King stood for the British race and the continuity of the Empire and there was hardly a subject who knew personally so much of the Empire as his Majesty himself.

Mr. W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for South Africa, who presided, emphasised the necessity for a central personality in the King. This great war had clearly shown how the existence of the King had attracted men from all parts of the Empire to cluster round and fight for his personality. There would be a great danger of the Empire splitting asunder without such a central personality. Within the borders of this little island there could not be found anything like the sentimental devotion and loyal admiration for the King which were found in the far-lying places of the Empire and when representatives were meeting in the Imperial Cabinet they could not recognise this fact too clearly.

KING'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

EMPIRE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

CIVILISATION'S DEBT TO AMERICA'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 8.

The Press Bureau says:—King Geoge has telegraphed to President Wilson:—

I desire on the Empire's behalf to offer heartfelt congratulations to the United States on their entry into the war for the great ideals indicated in your speech to the Congress. The moral and material results of the national declaration are incalculable. Civilization will owe much to the decision arrived at in the greatest crisis in the world's history.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN VIENNA, DEMANDS HIS PASSPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 7.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., April 8.

The American Ambassador in Vienna nas demanded his passports.

AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO WAR

ENABLES U. S. BRITISH SUBJECTS' ENLISTMENT IN BRITISH ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 7.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. April 8.

The American entry into the war will enable the British subjects in the United States to enlist in the British Army. This was hitherto prevented by neutrality laws.

AMERICA'S FIRST WAR BUDGET.

ENORMOUS SUMS VOTED FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
WASHINGTON, April 7.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 8.

It is stated that Government is prepared to spend 680 millions sterling on initial war preparations in addition to lending far vaster sums to the Allies.

Mr. McAdoo has published the first war budget which included 586 millions sterling for raising and training a million men within a year, 35 millions for increasing the effectives of the Navy and 58 millions for expenditure on naval material.

The income tax will probably trebled with possibly confiscatory surtaxes on incomes of over £20,000. The industrial mobilisation of the country is already in an advanced stage and 32,000 companies have offered their factories to Government. The Federation of Labour will undertake to supply trained workmen.

U. S. LOAN TO ENTENTE.

APPROXIMATELY 5 BILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
WASHINGTON, April 8.
Recd. 0.10 a.m., April 9.

At a conference between Mr. McAdoo and the Democratic leaders of the Congress it was decided to submit to the Congress early in the week a legislation with the view to an immediate loan to the Entente.

The amount has not yet been determined but it will probably approximate five billion dollars. It is reported that the plan is to lend the proceeds of bonds to the Allies at the same rate of interest as the United States has to pay, and the United States will not therefore profit by the transaction.

WAR BETWEEN CUBA AND GERMANY.

RESOLUTION IN SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HAVANA, April 7.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. April 8.

The Senate has unanimously resolved that a state of war exists between Cuba and Germany.

PRUSSIAN ELECTORAL REFORM.

"FULFILMENT OF THE DEMANDS OF THE AGE."

KAISER'S CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 8.

A Berlin telegram says that the Kaiser has requested Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg to submit proposals for Prussian Electoral Reform to be applied after the war.

The Kaiser says:—The national and social spirit of the German people have become reconciled in bitter fight in self-defence. This is certainly worth fighting for. The achievements of the nation in battle and privation have introduced a new time. It devolves upon the Chancellor to assist in obtaining fulfilment of demands of the age at the right time, and to shape the political life in order to make room for free and joyful co-operation of all the members of the people. Conscious that I am, following the path of my grandfather in maintaining a fighting force as a real people's army and promoting, the social rise of the people, while holding a just balance between the people and the Monarchy, I am resolved to begin building up the internal economic and social life as soon as the war situation allows. While millions of my countrymen are fighting, the conflict of opinions behind the front, unavoidable in such far reaching change, in the constitution must be postponed until the home coming of the warriors shall enable them to join in the counsel by voting on the progress of the new age.

The Kaiser continues "In order that at the happy conclusion of the war, which I confidently hope is not far away, all that which is necessary and appropriate in this respect can be done at once, I desire that preparations be immediately concluded. The reform of the Prussian land-tax and the liberation of our entire inner political life is dearest to my heart. At my request, preparatory work for reform of electoral law of the lower house of the Diet had already begun at the outbreak of the war. In view of the gigantic deeds of my people there is no room in my opinion for class electoral law. The Bill will have to provide for direct secret election of deputies."

REFORM OF PRUSSIAN ELECTORAL LAW.

EXPECTED AFTER EASTER.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
AMSTERDAM, April 7.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 8.

The reform of the Prussian Electoral Law may be expected after the Easter.

ARREST OF 65 GERMAN CONSPIRATORS.

ALL WIRELESS SEIZED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 7.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 8.

Sixty-five Germans some of whom are ex-convicts and others are regarded as dangerous, have been arrested. They include all identified with the conspiracies to destroy the Welland Canal and other works. Several of them have hitherto been on bail. All wireless in the United States' territory has been seized and will be utilised by the Government.

GERMAN GUNBOAT REFUSES TO SURRENDER

BLOWN UP BY HER OWN CREW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
WASHINGTON, April 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 8.

The German gunboat Cormoran interned at Guam refused to surrender and was blown up by her crew. Two German warrant officers and five of the crew were killed by the explosion and twenty officers, twelve warrants officers and 321 men were made prisoners.

BERNSTORFF'S TREATMENT AT HALIFAX.

GERMANY PROTESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 7.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., April 8.

Germany has protested against Count Bernstorff's treatment at Halifax on his homeward voyage.

TSEVEN IN RUSSIA.

ALLEGIANCE TO PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

RESOLUTION IN THE DUMA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 7.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. April 8.

Delegates of the first army at the front, the Black Sea Fleet, and the Sevastopol Garrison, have been introduced into the Duma and presented resolutions protesting against interference by the council of workmen and soldiers, with military affairs as causing many misunderstandings and stating that allegiance is due to the provisional government only. Great battles in a month's time will decide whether Russia shall be free or crushed, and officers and men must unite.

M. Rodzianko replying said, that all must rally to the provisional government to secure victory. Let the reverse on Stockhod be a warning to their citizens to work. Enough of dissensions. The country is in danger."

GENERAL IVANOFF SWEARS ALLEGIANCE TO GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. April 8.

General Ivanoff has sworn fidelity to the Government and been released under surveillance.

COSSACK-DAY IN PETROGRAD

TROOPS' ADDRESS OF LOYALTY TO GOVERNMENT.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
PETROGRAD, April 7.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 8.

On the so-called Cossack Day the Sixth Petrograd Regiment, two regiments of the Don Cossacks, the former Imperial bodyguard and other Cossack units with artillery paraded in the city and presented an address of loyalty to the Government. Wreaths were laid on the graves of the victims of the revolution and afterwards the troops were reviewed by General Korniloff. They were halted outside the British Embassy and cheered Sir George William, Buchanan, the British Ambassador, who appeared on the balcony and then received a deputation headed by the colonel. Enthusiastic send-offs to troops were given in Samara, Rybinsk and other towns.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

AMERICA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. April 8.

Mr. Lansing, instructing the American Ambassador in Petrograd to inform the Russian Government of Americas entry into the war, tells him to say to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that America rejoices at the new tie of amity created by the Russian revolution and ardently hopes that the Russian nation will realize the need for internal concord with a view to vanquishing for ever the despotism which by violence and machination, menaces the Russian democracy.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY NEAR BRZEJANY.

ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., April 8.

A Russian communiqué says north of Brzejany after artillery preparation, the enemy attacked but was repulsed. Southwest of Brzejany, our mine explosion wrecked the hostile trenches which our patrols captured and held, repulsing counterattcks. We attacked with gas in the same region. The enemy, west of Tomnatsk, after a strong artillery fire, entered the trenches but was immediately dislodged.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES WAR RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HAVANA, April 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., April 8.

The house of representatives has also unanimously passed the War Resolution.

TURKISH RETREAT.

ARRIVAL OF RUSSIANS AT KIZIL.

THE COSSACKS' TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 7.

The following telegram, dated the 7th April 1917, has been received from "Eye-witness", Mesopotamia:—

Kizil Robat, April 2, Noon.

To-day we met the Russians at Kizil Robat. The Officer Commanding our column seeing their squadron showing blue and white pennant called up a squadron of the Indian lancers who pushed forward, wheeled into a line, saluted, and turned back, bringing the Russian Sotnia into the camp. Our Allies had a hard task from Hamadan through an inhospitable country over snow-passes trodden into consistency of ice down into the burning heat of ravines of foothills but they pressed hard on the heels of the Turks. On March 3rd, a day or two after the news of the occupation of Kut, the Turks fell back from the Asadabad pass, fifteen miles north-west of Hamadan and were fighting a succession of rearguard actions until the 10th when they held up the Russians at the Kara Su river where they had destroyed bridges.

The Russians captured Kermanshah on the 11th, the same day we entered Baghdad. From Kermanshah the pursuit continued without halt to Seramil Kerind where the Turks occupied strong previously prepared positions across the gorge. A rearguard action was fought for ten days. The enemy retired on March 30th. The Russians pursuing in close contact arrived at Qasr-I-Shirin on the 31st March and Kizil Robat on 2nd April. The road all the way from Hamadan defile was between snow-clad ranges which made a turning movement almost impossible, hence there was no opportunity of rounding up the Turkish rearguards, but owing to the relentless pressure of the pursuit the enemy suffered heavy losses in their retreat through artillery fire, sickness and exhaustion. All the way the road was littered with dead mules, horses, camels, asses, and buffaloes. The Turks' ranks were thinned with typhus, infantry were footsore, their light Hamadan boots only lasted a few days and most of them were barefooted. The villages are full of deserters. The country between Kermanshah and Khanikin is an uninhabited waste. Seven armies have passed through in ten months, villages are abandoned, supplies do not exist even in districts which are least exhausted. The two armies were dependent on the country that could barely support a brigade. Many Turks fell from exhaustion. Cemeteries of every village show signs of new graves. Nearly two thousand were counted in Kermanshah alone. The Cossacks' horses were fed on dry leaves and shrubs of oak. There was no grain. Troopers had been reduced to two chapatties a day.

At lunch we drank the health of the Russian army in our last bottle of rum. A small motor convey brought in bully-beef, rations, biscuits, jam and dates for the Cossack squadron and they enjoyed the best meal they had for months. The Cossacks were hard bitten by weather, a cheery crowd, and were soon fraternising with our troops. Their hair, eye-lashes, and moustaches, looked almost white against their tanned skin. They ride with short stirrups toes down, heels up, leaving forward their weight thrown on stirrups. They wore jackboots and sheepskin caps. Besides their rifles they carried knives and curved Caucasian scimitars without handguards. They came in at a walk. Their small horses mostly under fourteen hands looked thin and spent. They had bivouacked last night ten miles north-east of Kizil Robat. Their casualties during the whole march from Hamadan were not heavy and they lost more horses than men.

Persia is now cleared of the Turks and there are no enemy this side of the Dialah river. At Kermanshah the remnants of a regiment of the French, Algerian, and Moroccan prisoners impressed for pioneer work made their escape and joined the Russian troops. Many Turkish ranks were very unwilling to accompany the retreat. The people at Khanikin described the scene in which batches of them were driven over the bridges by officers pointing their revolvers. The enemy demolished the European telegraph station at Qasr-i-Shirin, the Russian and British Consulates, the Imperial Bank of Persia at Kermanshah and the bridges on the road.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE RESEARCH.

PROTEST AGAINST DOMINIONS COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 8.

Reuter understands that the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute, of which Lord Islington is Chairman, is protesting strongly to Mr. Walter Long and the Imperial War Conference, against the recommendations of the Dominions Royal Commission, that the Institute's galleries should be handed over to the Colonial Institute, that the Dominions should concentrate upon the development of their own research institutions and that research functions of the Imperial Institute should be limited to the work for India, Crown Colonies and the Protectorates.

The Council considers the recommendations entirely unjustified.

FOURTH SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

GOVERNMENT OBJECTS TO MR. B. C. PAL'S PRESENCE.

NEEDS OF THE PROVINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHIKARPUR (SIND), April 7.

The President of the Fourth Sind Provincial Conference, Rai Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing, arrived last night and the President of the Social Conference, Mr. Pribhdas Shewakram, has arrived this morning. Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal was to arrive to-night and must have left Bombay but the Government having expressed strong objection to his coming he has been asked not to come. Keen disappointment is felt among the delegates, some of whom came specially to hear him. The first sessions of the Provincial Conference begins this evening and the Social Conference to-morrow morning

The Home Rule Conference will be held begins this evening and the Social Conference will sit on Monday.

FIRST DAY'S SITTING.

The first sitting of the Sind Provincial Conference opened to-day in a spacious pandal where about 500 delegates and an equal number of visitors from different parts of Sind assembled. After welcome songs, the Chairman of the Reception Committee dwelt upon the burning topics of the day, namely, the war and the part played by India in bringing it to a victorious end, the Defence of India Force Act and its far reaching consequences in reviving the martial spirit of the people, indentured labour, and the recent pronouncement of the Viceroy in connection with it, the Public Services Commission and the keen disappointment caused by its report, the Arms Act which had crippled the manhood of India and made the people quite helpless against dacoities and robberies, need of free compulsory primary education which is the birth-right of every citizen, separation of the executive and judicial functions and lastly self-government on the lines recommended by the last Congress and the Moslem League. After this he dwelt upon the special needs of Sind, namely, the exorbitant rise in the price of fuel and need for the Government to come to the rescue of the people by fixing certain low rates, enhancement of the settlement period from 10 to 30 years, expediting the construction of the Sukkur Barrage thus making the supply of water in canals perennial, removal of the restrictions on water supply of the zamindars' canals, need of making Shikarpur the headquarters for the proposed new district of Jacobabad and lastly the raising of the status of the City Magistrates of important towns in Sind to the grade of a Deputy Collector

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Rao Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing was then formally elected president. The President after thanking the members of the Reception Committee for the honour done to him said that the present war had tested their loyalty to a race differing from them in habit, thought, language, and every vestige of civilization, with the result that the nightmare of distrust which had been troubling English people was being dispelled. He expressed great satisfaction at the recognition of the services rendered by the Indian peoples and Indian princes to bring the war to a victorious end. Referring to the Defence of India Force Act he hoped that it would open a bright military career for Indians and that it would be a prelude to another organisation larger and fuller for fighting England's battles and India's battles inside and outside India.

Referring to the post-war reforms he said that his countrymen were anxiously looking forward to the day when after the conclusion of a victorious peace the reforms advocated by the Congress for the last 30 years would be given practical shape, foremost among them being fiscal autonomy. Referring to the protection of Indian industries he said that he hoped India would be vested with the power to protect its industries not only against others but against England itself.

He expressed great disappointment at the result of the Public Services Commission and hoped the whole question would be reapproached from a new angle and satisfactorily solved. He then criticised the land revenue policy of the Government by showing that though the soil of Sind was poor it was heavily assessed compared with the other parts of the Presidency, resulting in poverty of the peasantry. He further said that the interests of the Government required that it should give people sixty years' settlement. He also advocated that the overloaded assessment per acre be reduced to reasonable rates, the fallow rules be worked honestly, and remission be given liberally in bad years. He then said that the Agricultural Department should give attention to other staple corps of the province over and above the cotton produce. He spoke strongly against the policy of withholding grants of land to educated persons who would introduce the improved methods of cultivation, and put to use all innovations which the Agricultural Department might introduce.

He dwelt upon the inefficiency of the Sind police and advocated enhanced pay to the subordinate service. He advocated free and compulsory education conducted on national lines, the re-organisation of the co-operative credit society movement by appointing a full time Registrar for Sind, appointment of a Sindhi pleader on the bench of athe Judicial Commissioner's court. He spoke against the delegation of extensive powers to the Commissioner in Sind and the policy of repressing and suspending municipalities presided over by non-official presidents. Speaking from personal experience about the work of the Committee of Management which replaced the Hyderabad Municipality he was positive that the remedy had proved much worse than the disease notwithstanding the appointment of a costly Municipal Commissioner.

After the President finished his address the delegates showed their eagerness to hear Mr. Polak, who was consequently introduced to the audience by the President. He spoke a few words on indentured labour and said that they must be firm in urging upon the Government to do away with it unconditionally and for ever.

BENGAL AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The Bengal Provincial Ayurvedic Conference met last evening at Dacca under the presidency of Vaidyaratna Jogendra Nath Sen. About 320 delegates from different parts of Bengal attended. The President in the course of his address referred to the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Ashad Alikhan in the Supreme Council to place Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine on a more scientific basis by educating Kavirajis and Hakims in western anatomy, physiology, and chemistry and which resolution was under consideration of the local Government. The President protested against the remark that western education was necessary to make the Ayurvedic system scientific. He, however, suggested that they should be trained in anatomy, physiology and chemistry according to Ayurvedic methods. In this connection Mr. F. W. Robertson Additional Magistrate of Dacca opened an exhibition of Ayurvedic medicinal herbs and plants. He said the aim of exhibition was to propagate the ancient Ayurvedic lore and he hoped it might be possible to open a nursery of Ayurvedic plants.

CONFERENCES AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 7.

Lahore is *en fete* with a number of conferences, viz., the Sikh Educational Conference, the Sanatan Dharma Conference and the Conference of Anjuman Islamia. The President elects of the various conferences arrived yesterday and were led in long imposing processions through the city and Anarkali. The first to arrive was Prince Etehomed Hamidulla of Bhopal, who is to preside over the Anjuman. In the afternoon arrived Sardar Harbansingh of Attari President-elect of the Sikh Conference while the last procession was that of the Sanatan Sabha which closed about midnight. The Maharajas of Kashmir and Darbhanga, Presidents of functions, accompanying the long procession. The whole city and portions of the civil station lying en route was decorated by flags, buntings and mottos, while triumphal arches spanned the route.

LECTURE ON EARLY HISTORY OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

At a meeting of Chaitnya Library last night the Hon. Mr. Monahan read his third paper on the early history of Bengal, dealing with the reign of Mahipala the first, the most famous of the kings of the Pala Dynasty who came to the thone about 980 A.D. and reigned or fifty-two years. The name of Mahipala is associated with the remains found in Murshidabad, Dinajpur and Bogra districts. He expelled the Mongolians who had founded a dynasty in Dinajpur. Bodh Gya and south Behar were included in the dominions of Mahipala. His reign was a period of religious development in which popular Buddhism came to be influence by the doctrines of the *tantras*. It was also a time of literary and artistic progress and some of the best specimens of ancient sculpture found in Bengal and Behar may probably be ascribed to this period.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The third session of the Bengal Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference held yesterday at Barisal, Khan Bahadur Abu Nasir Mahamed Ali presided. Messrs. Hornell, Taylor, Faulkner, French and Carey attended. The President urged on the establishment of a Mohamedan college in Calcutta, Mahomedan hostels in the different parts of the province and religious and practical education to girls.

TURKS RETREATING TOWARDS KIFRI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 7.

The Russian and British advanced detachments established touch on the 2nd April on the left bank of the Diala river. The Turkish forces in this region are reported to be in retreat in the direction of Kifri.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SIR H. BUTLER ON BURMA'S ACTIVITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MAYMYO, April 6.

At the Burma Legislative Council meeting on Thursday, the Budget was taken up for discussion. Several speakers spoke touching upon various matters connected with the Province.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor in a lengthy speech in closing the debate reviewed the events and activities of Burma during his 18 months' tenure of office as head of the Province.

Reference was next made to the activities of Burma in the war, which he characterised as continuous and progressive. An important way in which the province had helped in the war was by wolfram production which exceeded the previous years' figures.

One of the features of the year's work was the appointment of representative committees of officials and non-officials to advise Government in regard to important measures such as stockbreedings, enlargement of legislative council, proposals regarding trade policy after the war, Rangoon Development Committee, and Committee of Police Organisation, all of which had been of the greatest advantage to the Province. Another source of activity was the colonisation of waste land on co-operative lines. Much work was proceeding in the agricultural department and the Government of India had been asked to recruit an officer for the post of an Economic botanist.

Touching upon education his Honour paid a high tribute to Mr. Covernton, former Director of Public Instruction, in whose time the University Bill had been redrafted and a scheme for the commencement of a university on modified lines was worked out. The remark of the hon. member in charge of Education department in Delhi, said his honour, had given use to the idea that ad interim Burma university proposals had been postponed until Dr. Sadler came to India. His Honour had received no information on the subject but if that was the present view of the Government of India he hoped they would alter their attitude when the Burma Government's representations had been laid before them. He shared in the strong local feeling that a start should be made with the university on humble lines, while welcoming the advice of Dr. Sadler or any other expert in working out a scheme for the final university. His Honour then touched upon the jail reforms in Burma. There were 2,000 persons in excess of jail accommodation provided and 1,139 out of them had to be released and arrangements made for periodical examination of cases of select class of prisoners, it being imposible for the Government to build new jails now. The Salvation Army had been assisted in the foundation of industrial home for prisoners and a scheme had been worked out for the establishment of agricultural and industrial colonies to train certain classes of prisoners during the later portion of their sentences.

In regard to irrgation, there was steady progress. There were 36 irrigation projects engaging the attention of the department and water supplies were being overhauled.

He recorded his opinion that Burma was at a great disadvantage compared to the other Provinces in having its financial settlements fixed up at a time before the main buildings and roads in the provinces had been made.

The buildings outside Rangoon and one or two headquarters would be regarded as a scandal and disgrace in any other Province in India. The bulk of the Police force outside Rangoon were accommodated in mud huts and most public buildings were of wood and inadequate and unsuitable. In regard to road communication Burma was infinitely the worst provided province in India. It was quite clear money could not be found from the revenue and his Honour considered Burma had a strong claim on the revenues of the Imperial Government. He did not hesitate to say if the Imperial Government were unable to make a grant to Burma, Burma could advance by borrowing money in the open market for its communications, which method of finance appeared to be peculiarly suitable to conditions in the Province.

He then wished the members good bye and thanked them for all the assistance he had been given during his tenure of office.

SMOKING AMONG KHOJA BOYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be very happy and deeply obliged if the following lines are printed in a prominent place of your well-known and well-circulated paper.

It is a sad thing to see that smoking is greatly indulged in by Mahomedan youths of Bombay especially the Khojas. Young Khoja youths barely at the age of ten are seen smoking. It is most deplorable to find that the parents of these innocent children do not know what a horrible thing is done by their boys, who without knowing poison their brains by the tobacco weed. Young brains which would have made their bearers intelligent and prominent men, are at a very early age poisoned and spoiled by tobacco. Smoking is more or less harmless with aged people, but it is greatly dangerous and criminal with young school boys.

The whole responsibility of this bad habit amongst little boys, rests with their parents, who are apt to look more after their money than the welfare and health of their children. It is a bitter fact to see that, with a few exceptions, no great Mahomedans have come forward as great educationists and politicians, as in the other communities of this country, and are also far backward in public sports, and no wonder! The developing brains of the rising generation get sullied and in the end as we generally see the Mahomedan chap leaves his studies and begins life in another way because of the poison which thoroughly destroys his developing abilities and feelings to come forward and be a pioneer of industry and education.

Through these lines I appeal to every Mahomedan, especially my Khoja brethren to note that it is high time to realise the danger of tobacco poison and to use every means by which the young youth may be prevented from turning out a helpless, diseased man.—Yours etc.,

AHMED A. FAZALBHOY.

Bombay, April 5.

YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Yeotmal District Conference resumed the second day's proceedings in the morning at 7-30 o'clock. The first resolution on loyalty was proposed from the chair and passed unanimously.

The second resolution on Home Rule, while confirming the demands made by the Congress, called upon the people to vigorously carry on the propaganda for Home Rule, as explained in the Congress resolution.

The third resolution related to the War Loan and Volunteers and urged upon the people to contribute to the war loan to their utmost capacity and enrol as Volunteers in the Defence of India's Force notwithstanding the grave injustice caused by the short sighted policy of that enactment by creating a line of invidious distinction between the Indians and the European British subjects.

The four resolution condemned the report of the Public Services commission and recorded the appreciation for candour and courage displayed by Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim.

The fifth resolution demanded the statutroy maximum of thirty members in the local Legislative Council and urged the Government to reserve two seats for Berar.

The sixth resolution requested the local Government to move the Imperial Government to introduce in the next Simla sessions, a bill regarding the establishment of a C. P. university on the lines of the older Indian universities immediately, and urged the Government to take immediate steps to establish a full fledged Arts college at Amraoti for which the funds have been already collected.

The seventh resolution regarding Excise was moved from the chair and passed.

The eight resolution related to condemnation of the abuse of the Defence of India Act as exemplified in the unjust orders passed against Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant.

The sitting closed at eleven and will resume its work at 4 p.m.

SECOND DARWHA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The proceedings of the second District Conference commenced its proceedings at 3 o'clock. All prominent people in the district attended and some notable guests from other districts were also present. The proceedings commenced with singing of *bande mataram* and other songs.

Mr. Gokhale, the Chairman of the Reception Committee having read his address, the Secretary Mr. Kane read telegrams of sympathy from Lokamanya Tilak, and others.

Mr. Thatte prposed and Messrs. Mundle, Deshpande Dravid and Gadre seconded and supported the election of the President who, after taking his seat read his address.

SASSOON HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL POONA.

A meeting was held on the 16th March to explain the objects and advantages of the War Loan. and a total sum of Rs. 24,505 has since been subscribed.

In view of the fact that the amount is made up largely of small subscriptions from persons only in receipt of very small incomes this result is perhaps worth a rough analysis. Almost all the members of the medical and nursing staffs subscribed, and some of the junior nurses in particular must have done so at considerable inconvenience.

Of 79 Government students 62 have given in their names for Post Office Certificates and it is interesting to note that almost all the lady students subscribed. But perhaps the most striking section is that of the menial servants, who, stimulated to some extent, no doubt, by specially easy terms, have without exception (to the number of 127) put in for Post Office Certificates. It is fair to say that no pressure of any kind has been exerted, and the result may reasonably be taken as an indication of the feeling amongst these people with regard to the war.

HORRORS OF ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Newly born child found in a gutter"—such was the heading of a report which appeared in your paper recently, in which it was stated that the body of a newly born male child, whose death was due to fracture of the skull was found lying in a gutter in Gaewadi, Bombay.

Till now hundreds of such newly-born children have been secretly murdered and their bodies have been found lying in the streets of Bombay and other places. And this terrible crime is, in most cases, the result of enforced widowhood among Hindus.

Two young widows who had murdered their newly born children were caught during the last year, were both sentenced to transportation for life by the Bombay High Court, and on appeals from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas, H. E. Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Bombay, very kindly commuted their sentences to one of rigorous imprisonment for two years only.

I ask, whenever such crimes are committed—and they are often committed in this country:—who should be punished—The helpless, timid, despised and rendered—desperate widow, or the man who may have taken advantage of her utter helplessness, and then abandoned her in her piteous condition?

God has given the same instinct to man as well as the woman. Society, however, accepts the natural law in the case of man only and allows him to marry as many times as he likes, but expects the woman on the other hand to live as if she were a piece of stone or metal.

In conclusion I appeal to all the Gods having Kindness to kindly try to stop the horrors of enforced widowhood. Women also

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Matunga (B.B. & C.I. Ry.)

Bombay, March 23.

THE MEXICAN INTRIGUE.

WIDESPREAD GERMAN PLOTS.

OVERTURES TO MEXICO.

Reuter recently cabled a telegram stating that in the Reichstag. Herr Zimmerman, replying to criticism by the Socialist Haase regarding the embitterment of relations with the United States, said that he had instructed the Minister in Mexico to take steps to negotiate a Mexico-Japanese alliance against the United States, but the instructions were only to be put into effect if the United States declared war on Germany. General Carranza would not have learnt of those instructions yet if the United States had not in an objectionable manner published them. The leakage was being investigated. After complaining of the hostile attitude of the United States, he proceeded to defend the endeavour to enlist the support of nations notoriously antagonistic to the United States. When he thought of a Mexico-Japanese alliance he was guided by the consideration that German troops already had to fight a superior enemy force.

In connection with the above the following telegrams give further details of the German propaganda in South America:—

New York, 1st Mar.—The following is the text of Germany's proposal to von Bernstorff, which is in the possession of the United States Government:—

"We intend to begin unrestricted submarining, but despite this it is our intention to endeavour to keep the United States neutral. If the attempt be unsuccessful we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico:—That we make war together, and together make peace. We will give general financial support to Mexico, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territories of New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement. You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above, in the greatest confidence, as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and to suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence to this plan, and at the same time offer to mediate between Japan and Germany. Please call the attention of the Mexican President to the fact that ruthless submarining promises to compel England to make peace in a few months—Zimmerman."

The reference to Mexican territory throws a new light upon Carranza's proposals to neutrals to cut off exports of food and munitions to the Allies. It is considered that such a proposal as Germany has made borders upon an act of war. The disclosures confirm the stories of the operations of German agents in Mexico and Central America. It is believed that the Mexican officials were aware of the proposal, among these officials being Cabrera, who suggested to the American-Mexican Commission the cutting off of oil supplies to the Allies. In the meanwhile von Scoen (Secretary to the German Embassy at Washington) was transferred to Mexico City without explanation.

It is now evident that the German Embassy at Washington had been the headquarters of the German mission to Central and South America for months. Naval officers believe that the German raiders in the South Atlantic have their base in Mexico. There are many reports of German machine gunners in the Mexican army. The full extent of Germany's plotting, which is in possession of the Secret Service, may become known later on.

The greatest sensation has been caused by the announcement of Germany's endeavour to bring about an alliance between Mexico and Japan. Throughout the countryside there is anger over Germany's duplicity. It is expected that the disclosures will finally silence the opponents of the fullest grant of power to the President.

GERMAN STATEMENTS.

Amsterdam, 4th Mar.—A German semi-official statement received here declares that Germany not only had the right, but that it was the duty of the Government to approach Mexico as a counterpoise to the United States joining the Allies. The German Minister to Mexico was instructed not to take any steps until it was certain that the United States was declaring war. It is not known how Washington acquired the information. The German Press is debarred from commenting on the Mexican revelations. This restriction has caused a bad impression. Dr. Zimmerman, the Foreign Minister, may be forced to resign, and Count von Bernstorff to retire from diplomacy. Dutch circles regard the Mexican incident as the crowning defeat of German diplomacy.

A message from Berlin states that Dr. Zimmerman, when interviewed yesterday, said:—

"It is impossible to discuss the facts of the alleged German-Mexican plot at this moment. English reports say we have prepared measures of defence in the event of the United States declaring war against Germany. I fail to see how such a plot could inspire unfriendliness. For our part we only mean to use the measures universally admitted. The whole plot falls to the ground if the United States does not declare war against Germany."

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

New York, 8th Mar.—A United Press representative, after a visit to all parts of Mexico, has learned from the highest authority that immediately after Zimmerman's note reached Mexico German agents urged Villa to make a raid against the United States in the event of hostilities between the United States and Germany. The agents paid Villa £50,000 in gold to bind the compact, and they promised to give him a monthly allowance for the upkeep of his army. Thus the schemers were assured of Mexican assistance to the United States, even if Carranza was not seduced. The existence of a German cabal close to Carranza indicates that its members were the instigators of Carranza's notes to neutrals asking for an embargo upon supplies to belligerents. It was originally hoped to induce Carranza to cut off oil exports from Tampico, in the hope that Britain would land troops there, and so gave cause for trouble between Britain and the United States. One Mexico City newspaper is working under a German subsidy, and officials are influenced by German machinations which are comparatively easy owing to the jealousies and ambitions of the sectional political and military leaders.

Washington, 9th Mar.—A semi-official report states that a powerful wireless plant in Mexico City has been established in direct communication with Germany. The matter is regarded as important, and an investigation has been ordered. It is believed that efforts have been made by Germany to persuade Carranza to invade Guatemala with the promise that Mexico will be allowed to hold Guatemala in the event of Germany's success. The plans involved British Honduras.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN PERU.

Lima, 8th Mar.—One newspaper here admits that it has been receiving money regularly for publishing German propaganda reports.

A PERUVIAN PLOT.

Washington, 9th Mar.—British warships seized a German agent on the high seas in January and discovered that Peruvian naval officers were preparing to utilise two submarines to raid the Allies' commerce in the Pacific. The German agent had extensively bribed the Peruvians and had sought to establish a series of submarine bases along the Peruvian coast. The information was handed over to Peru, and the culprits were arrested. Afterwards the United States was informed of the affair.

ARRESTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, 12th Mar.—The arrest of five pro-Germans discloses the far reaching plots in which the crews of the interned German liners Kron Prinz Wilhelm and Kron Prinz Eithel were implicated. The evidence shows that they smuggled articles from the ships, and that these articles contained messages in invisible writing. It is believed these related to military secrets. They were sent to New York and thence to Mexico, from where they were despatched by wireless to Berlin.

Explosives were found in the Navy Yard yesterday and as an outcome the arrest of an officer from an interned German cruiser was effected.

The New York "World" publishes documents showing that Germany two and a half years ago supplied the Mexican leader Huerta with guns and munitions for use against the Americans and the followers of President Carranza.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies visited the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday morning before breakfast.

His Excellency received a Deputation from the Lord Hardinge Memorial Committee at Government House on Saturday morning.

Their Excellencies went round all the Offices of the War Loan War Committees on Saturday afternoon.

Their Excellencies attended Divine Service at Emmanuel Church, Girgaon, on Friday morning.

Their Excellencies attended Divine Service at Malabar Hill Church on Sunday morning.

Sir Arthur Lawley, Viscount Tamworth, Captain the Hon. G. Herbert and Mr. Elliot have left Government House.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford will visit Amritsar on 16th where they hold darbar and Her Excellency lays foundation of the Princess of Wales female hospital.

His Excellency held a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Relief Fund at the Secretariat on Friday afternoon.

Colonel the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, and Viscount Tamworth have arrived at Government House.

MALI EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(From a Corresponsdent.)

The President-elect of the Mali Educational Conference of Rahuri for Ahmednagar District, arrived at the station during the fore-noon on the fifth. He and Mr. Dhondia Panduji Banker, were taken in procession to the local school house, where he was lodged. On the sixth noon the proceedings of the Conference began. Three hundred delegates from all parts of the district and even from Berar, and Indore were present. After the welcome address was read Mr. Banker was elected to the chair who read his address. In the course of the address, the president proved the necessity for the spread of education. He made many useful suggestions and urged for conscientious efforts, praying the Government to grant facilities for the education of agriculturists in vernacular, and introduce compulsory education free at an early date. The Mamlatdar then made an impressive speech urging the Mails to advance education earnestly. The Secretary read the report and sympathetic telegrams and letters from several persons.

After the speeches the proceedings termenated.

On the second day, twenty-two resolutions were passed, the principal being victory to the British Arms, enrolment as Volunteers, helping the War Loan, the spread of education, agricultural and primary, and after thanks to the Chair and Volunteers the Conference came to a close.

WAR LOAN SUPPLEMENT.

The Bombay Chronicle

A Symposium on the Victory Loan

PUBLIC LEADERS OF ALL SHADES OF OPINION ON INDIA'S OBLIGATION

Every point of view,—patriotism, Imperial and national, self-interest, obligation and gratitude,—is set forth in the appeals which we publish to-day to the public of the Presidency to support the Victory Loan, there is no hesitation on the part of a single contribution to the symposium in whole-heartedly enjoining upon every citizen, the duty of subscribing to the fullest extent of his means to the loan. In this matter all stand on the same platform and H. E. Lord Willingdon, Mr. Wacha, Mr. Wardlaw Milne and Mr. Tilak, to take a few instances, are in unquestioned agreement. We urge our readers to peruse and carefully consider every line of these exhortations in order that they may realise fully, if they have not already done so the imperative nature of the obligation that lies upon the citizens of India in this critical hour.

LORD WILLINGDON'S APPEAL.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

2417

Sir,

The Indian War Loan and its progress have from day to day been brought prominently to the notice of your readers and I am glad to express my appreciation of the opportunity you have given me of making a brief appeal through your timely issue of a special War Loan Supplement to address them, through your columns, a few words. Of the financial advantages of the loan I shall say nothing except that they are such as to enable all, whether rich or poor, to participate in a safe and profitable investment.

I prefer to emphasise the fact, which I am confident will appeal more to your readers than any question of pecuniary gain, that to support the War loan is a solemn obligation of duty, honour and patriotism.

The prodigious sacrifices of blood & money made by every part of the Empire & the war allies have secured the peace & prosperity of India during these fateful years, have kept inviolate her soil and protected her citizens from the lawless brutality of an enemy who elsewhere has ravished, destroyed & pillaged fair lands & cities & enslaved or outraged women & children wherever they have carried their sword.

Should we not, therefore, each & every one of us give all we can to swell India's War Loan, whose object is to assist in securing complete victory of the allied cause, to crush for ever the power of Prussian world domination, & secure peace and safety for the whole civilized world? Is this not a debt of honour which every public spirited & patriotic citizen should acknowledge and discharge.

Bombay has justly prided herself on being foremost in all great movements in India. I have every faith that she will maintain her place in this the greatest crisis that has ever been tried before her citizens.

Believe me to be
Yours truly
Willingdon

To
The Editor
Bombay Chronicle

IF YOU WANT HOME RULE.

YOU MUST MAKE SACRIFICE!

THEREFORE SUPPLY SILVER BULLETS TO THE VICTORY LOAN!

(By the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, ex-Chairman of the Indian Chamber and Life Member of the Home-Rule League.)

Up to only recently many people desirous of being useful to the Empire were asking as to how they could render service to it. The answer is now given by Government. We can help the Empire in this its hour of the greatest need in two ways, men and money. Under the Indian Defence Force Act our young men can join the different units in defence of their country. Those of us however who cannot do so have the other course open of supplying silver bullets to the Empire. The Indian War Loan is issued in such different forms that the rich and poor alike can subscribe to it according to their means. The 5 per cent. loan will be suitable for those who want a safe investment which will mature after a long time. The 5½ per cent. war bonds will suit those who will not like to lock up their capital for a long time and to risk the ups and downs of the market rate. The postal certificates are for the poor and middle-class people who can lay apart small sums from their earnings every month and at the same time will be safeguarded from the temptation which their Savings Bank pass-book holds out to them of withdrawing as much if not a greater amount than what they invest. Over and above the facilities thus held out by the war loan there are facilities offered by the banks which have risen to the occasion and are ready to provide accommodation to those who would borrow and save to help the Government. It will be a compulsory economy for the individual with much advantage to himself and his family. Thus a man earning Rs. 1,000 per month can buy a loan of Rs. 2,400 on the instalment system offered by the banks. Again a man earning Rs. 15 per month if he lays by Re. 1 and annas 5 monthly, will be able to purchase one Postal Certificate in six months. It is a clear and obvious duty on the part of all of us to subscribe to this loan as much as we can and to make it a success far beyond the expectation of the Government. We have been asking for Home Rule.

Both the National Congress and the Moslem League united in this demand. If this demand is to be justified, Indian people must show that they are prepared to make sacrifices for the Empire of which they aspire to be full-fledged citizens. No nation can aspire to greatness or get its rights without sacrifice and this is what we are called upon to undergo when we are asked to subscribe to the victory loan. Allied with the sacrifice however is enlightened self-interest also, for in these times you cannot get a better, sounder and safer investment than the war loan.

I consider that this is the opportune time for large employers of labour to teach principles of thrift to their employees by giving them facilities to subscribe to the war loan. Public departments like the Port Trust and the Railways and some of the big industrial firms have already adopted schemes with this view and I hope that other employers too will follow in their wake.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE SUBSCRIBES 33 1/3 LAKHS.

BANGALORE SUBSCRIBES OVER 7 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 7.

The Hon. Mr. Cobb, Resident in Mysore, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Sirdar Kantaraj Urs, Col. Desaraj Urs, Mr. A. R. Bannerji, and Mr. Richards were among those present this evening at the meeting of citizens of Bangalore City in connection with the Indian War Loan.

Sir N. Viswesvarya, Dewan of Mysore, presided and several speakers took part in the proceedings. In the course of the speech, the Dewan read a letter to him from Mr. Sydney Fisher, Ex-minister of Canada, who wrote appreciatingly about the magnificent response of Indians in this war and stating that it was the proudest evidence of righteousness and justice of the British rule and Indian recognition of those qualities. He also stated that Mr. Fisher's letter also emphasised about increasing feeling of mutual respect and good wishes between India, colonies, and other parts of the British Empire. In conclusion, the Dewan announced amidst acclamation that His Highness' Government had decided to subscribe 33 and 1/3 lakhs in the Indian War Loan and His Highness hoped that appeal to subscribe in the loan would have enthusiastic response from his subjects.

Among other speakers were Mr. W. C. Rose, Manager of the Bank of Mysore, who explained the terms of the loan and facilities placed by his bank for those subscribing to the loan.

Dewan Bahadur Chakravarti in the course of a lengthy address, stated during his twenty years' experience in the Financial Department he had to deal with various investments but for the soundness of investment and for attractive interest none of them had approached the Indian War Loan.

On the motion of Sirdar Kantaraj Urs a representative Committee was formed to promote the loan in the city. The subscription to the extent of Rs. 7,38,900 amounted on the spot.

THE HON. MR. WACHA MAKES A STIRRING APPEAL.

NOT ONLY THE GERMANS BUT THE WHOLE EMPIRE IS WATCHING INDIA.

(By the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha.)

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

The eyes of the Western world are at this eventful hour turned towards you who are the denizens of this renowned city which has justly earned the sobriquet of "The Gate of Asia." Soon there will rise in your midst in all its stately dignity and artistic beauty the great marble arch to symbolise that geographical expression and simultaneously commemorate the historic event of the landing on the shores of this ancient country for the first time of a great King and Queen of England. Your princely benefactions, your great wealth, your flourishing commerce and industries, your teeming population, the third in rank in the whole of the British Empire, your civic spirit, your burning patriotism, and, above all, your indubitable loyalty, have wafted your fair fame far and wide, to the farthest corners of this globe. With rich world-wide renown of which any community may feel proud, Great Britain naturally looks to you to take the lead in the vanguard of those who hold aloft the banner of the War Loan of hundred millions sterling. The Imperial Government at Delhi has courageously proclaimed, *urbi et orbi* the raising of that amount to supplement the colossal four thousand million pounds so unstintedly and so patriotically poured into the coffers of the British exchequer with an enthusiasm unparalleled in the annals of the English people. That distinguished statesman who now steers with such consummate sagacity the gallant bark of old England, which has braved many a battle and the breeze, has expressed in terms not to be mistaken the sincere gratitude of his countrymen for that magnificent contribution, magnificent indeed compared to your extremely modest wealth. Neither has he failed to acknowledge most appreciatingly the enthusiasm and loyalty manifested by the Princes and Peoples on the outbreak of the war, and the "invaluable military services rendered by the Indian Army" each unit of which has fought like a hero and covered himself with undying glory, and characterised the gift as "a moving proof that India shares wholeheartedly with the other subjects of the Crown the ideals for which the British are fighting in this war."

CIVILISATION IN THE BALANCE.

What are those ideals? Is it necessary to recall them? Are they not the ideals for obtaining once more the triumph of the principles of nationalities and the equality of states and Liberty. Has not the President of the greatest Republic the world has ever seen, referred to them only last week in his own eloquent and burning words which are bound to go down to history? "We have, said President Wilson, in his unperishable message to the Congress, written, it seems, with the pen of iron, "no selfish ends to serve and do not desire territorial aggrandisement or indemnities, but are making sacrifices freely as champions of the rights of mankind. Civilisation itself is in the balance but Right is more precious than Peace. We are privileged to spend our blood and might for the principles that gave America birth and happiness and peace which she has treasured.". Those, ye Citizens of Bombay, firmly bear in mind, are the identical ideals for which England is now so heroically fighting shoulder to shoulder with her brave Allies. As the "Figaro" has justly remarked, "the whole world grasps the fact that it is impossible to live freely on earth side by side with Germany and her powerful army". In this titanic struggle in which England is engaged she has for her object neither annexation nor conquest. Neither is it the lust of pelf nor the vaulting ambition to weld a world empire. No. Her object is the most altruistic and transcendental ever recorded in the history of Mankind. She is in reality fighting for the future Freedom of the world against the brute forces of a powerful military hierarchy, intoxicated with the vain conceit of its own invincibility, a hierarchy of unspeakable barbarism, which is a standing menace to the population of this habitable globe, a hierarchy of cruelty out-heroding Herod, of lust and rapine unsurpassed, and of frightful marine piracy the fiendishness of which has no parallel in history ancient or modern.

FOR FREEDOM.

What Greece of old was to the ancient world of arts and literature, of politics and science, of culture and humanity, England of to-day is to the mdern world of civilisation. Greece, as the great English poet has beautifully sung, was the "Clime of the unforgotten brave whose land from plain to mountain cave was Freedom's Home and Glorys' Grave." It was for Freedom that England fought her civic battles four centuries ago. It was for Freedom again, the Freedom of Europe, that she fought a century since when a greater tyrant in all the pride and might of his military glory, overran that continent, la'd bare and desolate great cities and towns of historic antiquity and fame, burnt down hundreds of towns, depopulated village after village, plundered solemn piles of worship where the word of God was spoken, and levelled to the dust all the art and literary treasures which the learning of the past had accumulated and safeguarded for centuries from the tooth of devouring Time. It is for the same Freedom that England at this very hour is putting forth all her manpower, all the warlike strength of her Colonies and Dependencies in league with that of her brave Allies in the gigantic struggle against the most hated enemy of modern Humanity and Civilisation. Manacled Europe was liberated from her shackles of the plains of Waterloo from the iron grip of a great tyrant in 1815; and the world, menaced with the deprivation of its liberty, fervently prays at this very hour that another Waterloo may soon achieve a similarly happy result, freeing throttled Europe from the grip of another tyrant but devoid of all those military virtues and strategy which were the redeeming features of the career of the Man of Corsica.

IF LIBERTY WERE LOST.

Just consider, you people of India, and most especially the citizens of Bombay, what a terrible calamity it may be; the loss of Liberty. Consider what it may portend not only to afflicted Europe but to India, which has prospered morally and materially and so long enjoyed the fruits of Freedom, despite many an administrative and economic blunder, during a century and a half under the all-spreading aegis of the British. Realise for a moment the appalling consequences which may unhappily befal the liberty-loving nations of the world should the Demon of Military Tyranny, so thirsty of the blood of innocent millions of our common humanity, become the victor (which Heaven forbid) in this great Armageddon! Woe betide to those nationalities when the modern successor of the bloody Odin and Thor of old bestrides the globe, intoxicated with success, with the heels of iron and the claws of the tiger.

When you calmly and seriously reflect on the possible portentuous consequences which may befal the Allies and England, of which Gor forbid! you will realise the true significance of those great ideals for which England, France, Italy, and now the United States, are waging war to the knife against the Friend of Prussianism. But remember also that Freedom's battle once begun can never end. It can only end when it is fought from sire to son till it is won at last. This is the issue. This is the ideal for which England and her Allies are now nobly fighting.

THE SINEWS OF WAR

But is it necessary to remind you that for the triumph of those noble ideals, the sinews of war must be amply provided. Money is the essential requisite. Money alone can maintain the man power and replenish the loss. Money alone can buy that enormous quantity of food for millions of men who daily shed their blood in the great cause. Money alone can buy those munitions without, which no army, with its name, can resist the enemy even for a single day! Thus it becomes India's solemn duty to organise herself and raise those necessary sinews of war which will go in a way, however fractional, to supplement the colossal funds the people of Great Britain are daily pouring into the British Treasury. India must place all her available wealth and resources at the disposal of her rulers who have so nobly and so generously conferred on her the invaluable boon of Freedom. Each unit of the vast population of this peninsula, be he or she ignorant or enlightened, must realise his or her duties and obligations in this hour of Great Britain's sorest trial. Those are sacred duties and obligations which it would be a great crime to ignore.

BRITAIN'S TREMENDOUS SACRIFICES.

Consider, again, the stupendous sacrifices the British people have undergone and are yet undergoing to achieve the one supreme object they have in view. See, how the enormous accumulated savings of a century of prosperous trade and industries are being freely and unstintedly offered in order to bring this war to a triumphant termination and to let the world of civilisation, now almost throttled, breathe freely for many a generation to come. In the stirring appeal which the Prime Minister made to the nation in the memorable speech he delivered on the floor of the House of Commons on 23rd February last, he once more related in solemn words what larger and heavier sacrifices will be needed. He appealed to the people to give their wholehearted support to the Government. Food and clothing for the growing army and navy, and extended labour for increasing munitions—those were the vital necessities to which all other luxuries, comforts and conveniences must be sternly subordinated. All extravagances of whatsoever nature must be proscribed. The severest economy should be practised and every penny saved must be given away to wage the war to a triumphant issue.

WHAT INDIA MUST DO.

Let the advice so well given by the Premier be laid to heart by Indians. In their social and domestic economy there are disernable extravagances which the most sincere of social reformers deplore and inveigh against. But the war has been a great teacher in many respects. It has taught the sternest lessons in a trice which the reformers have tried, and tried in vain, to inculcate for years past. Ceremonials, marriages, other domestic events, auspicious and mournful have in the past cost enormous sums of money. Cannot this wealth expended on such be to a large extent saved? Cannot the Indians exercise a self-denial in this respect? Can they not impose an ordinance on themselves to rigidly economise this kind of expenditure which in its nature is extravagant? Cannot they proscribe it? How many lakhs of rupees in the next few months might be forthcoming were even one half of such expenses now literally wasted, be saved and devoted towards the war loan! Thrift in ordinary domestic economy is a virtue of the Indian. May not that thrift be doubly practised at present so as to increase the savings of the vastly poorer population,—not of those who live on the bare wages earned during a working day,—which can be safely invested in the certificates to be obtained on the most favourable terms at the various post offices and district treasuries? And cannot our wealthy men in this great city proscribe many a luxury at home, at the clubs, and at various public places dedicated to amusement; and make a saving which could well go to swell the loan and yet keep Bombay as the leader? It is not so difficult an operation. A few have to set an example. Such self-denying ordinance could surely have a most beneficial effect on the savings of the wealthier and well to do classes? And the Government may as well be appealed to, to close the drinkshops which are so enticing to the working classes and eventually lead them to waste an anna or two every day which might as well be saved towards the payment of their humble mite to the Loan? In short in the social and domestic life of India there are scores of sources of waste and extravagance at present which might be fairly and reasonably stopped. With such luxuries and extravagances wholly stopped, there is not the least doubt of the full £100 million being raised in this country without any borrowings from the British treasury. Just consider what such a voluntary offering of £100 million may mean? It would signify the exclusion of the war taxation at present imposed. The Finance Minister would be rejoiced that for the next thirty years he would not have the necessity to levy any surtax which, it is alleged, arrests the growth of capital needed for fostering and developing old and new industries.

WILL BOMBAY FAIL?

Mr. Lloyd George further observed that the fullest use must be made of the natural resources of the country. He appealed to the patriotism of the public to transfer to the Treasury of the States all their surplus cash on hand and all that they could borrow with bank credits which might be repaid at a reasonable rate of interest within a limited time. What is there to prevant Indians from responding to that appeal. Here, in Bombay, cannot there be found a dozen patriotic individuals who might lead the way and show what can be done in support of the war loan? Deeds, not words, are necessary. Platform speeches and rhetorical lectures are all good in their way. But they do not extract the gold or silver from the pockets of those to whom they are addressed. Indeed this is no time for words and lip exhortations. Solid deeds are expected. Will Bombay fail to do her duty in this respect and show an example in substantial patriotism to the rest of the country? It has already raised 4 crores and more. But the 4 crores should swell to 14!

The British nation has already taken to heart the Premiers appeal. Let Bombay and the rest of India follow suit and do likewise. India cannot do less. India must proscribe all extravagance and make a supreme efforts in the direction of thrift which may enable her people to save every pie to be put into the War Loan.

A THOUSAND MILLIONS.

At the same meeting of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to announce to the House that the latest loan had surpassed his most sanguine expectations. Over five millions of people, men and women, of all ranks and station, gave fully a thousand millions, an event unparalleled in the entire history of the world's finance.

The national borrowings on 31st March were estimated at 3,900 million sterling of which 890 million pounds were for the Allies. Still there was left a net debt of 3,000 million pounds!

Consider this colossal debt of the nation! Consider the annual charge of interest and sinking fund for the repayment of the debt within a prescribed period! Consider the new heavy burden of annual taxation which will have to be borne by the British tax-payer! What then maybe India's share of the contribution? The £100 million will not even pay the full charge of interest for a single year! True it is that, poor as she comparatively is, India has rendered invaluable military resources in men, munitions and money to which the Finance Minister made specific reference in his budget speech. True it is that the Princes and the Peoples have nobly vied with each other in offering not only personal services but large contributions in cash and kind to their rulers which so far highly redound to their credit. But is it not also true that in view of the immense stake India has in this struggle, she ought cheerfully to undergo even greater sacrifices than those she has made hitherto? If England pours forth her savings by thousands of million sterling, let India pour forth her hundreds. As yet the burden of the new taxation is £6 million which is a feather's weight compared to that borne by the English people, and yet they will have to bear further burdens in the future. India is poor. But is she so poor that once at least in her whole history she cannot raise that fractional amount which will be contributing to the successful termination of the war? Can India, can the men of Bombay, shrink from discharging their duty? Bombay should certainly set an example to the rest of the country to follow. It is a sacrifice indeed but a sacrifice which is inevitable and must be undergone.

WHAT THE NAVY HAS DONE FOR INDIA.

It may be repeated that the eyes of the Western world are now centred on India, and specially on Bombay and Calcutta Indians have to realise what the gallant British Army and Navy combined have accomplished. What invaluable service have they rendered to the world at large! Labour life and property have been made absolutely secure; how external aggression on the Indian frontiers has been warded off; what Russia and England have done within their respective spheres of activity in Mesopotamia and on the western borders of Persia. Mark, again, the course of trade in India. Is it possible to imagine that in spite of all difficulties of shipping, freight, insurance, state restrictions and what not, India should have been able to show a most gratifying excess of exports over imports upto January, of 127 crores or 85 million £? Would that have been possible but for the Navy? That navy of steel and flint which has successfully blockaded the sea routes of the enemy and which has yet kept all other trade routes on the high seas, east and west, free almost from piracy, despite submarine frightfulness? Indian trade has no doubt suffered a shrinkage but what a small shrinkage it is? Just consider what the trade might have been with the enemy's raiders like the "Emden" loose on the high seas, notably in the Indian ocean and the Bay of Bengal? How could the mails have been carried with tolerable regularity as they have been and with such comparative safety, occasional mishaps notwithstanding? And what about the safety of thousands of passengers to and fro?

LET INDIA REALISE!

Then, again, let India realise the pangs and pains, and the affliction, which the British nation have heroically endured, and the mournful sacrifice of thousands of her bravest sons on the various battle fields! Realise also the wretched condition of those who by no action of their own have the misfortune to be the prisoners in the hands of the enemy! Realise their miseries and hardships, their pangs of hunger and the woefully inadequate supply of clothing, and the menial exacting work to which they are put! Realise the dire straits to which the remaining civil population in the country itself have been reduced, and the silent, patient and heroic resignation with which they bear all their present discomforts and other ills? Look again at the legion of the wounded, the maimed, the blind who will have to eke out the remaining span of existence on the spare bounty of the State! Are not the Indian people immune from all these mournful, painful and distressing vicissitudes and misfortunes which this terrible war has brought in its train? Have they felt evenby a fraction what the British have felt and suffered and what they are still feeling and suffering? India has not yet experienced the horrible consequences of fiery bombs being thrown on her people by Zeppelins overhead whereby in England innocent men, women and children have been killed. Neither have her people yet experienced the terrors in the Indian Ocean on the Bay of Bengal of that frightful submarinism from the days of the ill-fated Lusitania to those of the Arabia and others which has sent so many vessels to the bottom of the sea with their valuable freight of hundreds of innocent aye, most valuable lives.

Let India remember also that according to the statistics recently given to the House by Sir Edward Carson, that fully 94 lakh tons of explosives, etc., were safely conveyed by 288 vessels to these destinations, and that more than 10 lakh of the sick and wounded were landed by 3,510 vessels having a total tonnage of nearly a crore and a half! Again in 30 months the net loss from all causes in the British mercantile marine amounted to only between 5 and 6 per cent. of the gross tonnage. Meanwhile new ships have been built and are in the course of building which will bring up the total very nigh to the same tonnage as was known before the outbreak of the war. And yet the Admiralty are in great need of another lakh of naval recruits to make the blockade even more effectual than it is.

ENGLAND'S TRADE LOSSES.

And what may be England's balance of trade? In spite of the great shrinkage of imports of a variety of character, save food and munitions for the army and the navy, the balance is most unfavourable in contrast with the exceedingly favourable one of India. The adverse balance of trade of the United Kingdom in 1915 was £134 million, but £345 million in 1916! Again, the daily expenditure has mounted to 6 millions against 5 a few months ago! They are now turning out munitions of war on a scale not anticipated even a year ago, while larger and larger financial assistance is being afforded to the Allies. And yet the end of the great sanguinary struggle is not in sight. The Campaign of Freedom has still to be waged with earnestness and vigour which, in all probability will necessitate a fresh war loan of many more millions sterling a few short months hence.

INDIA'S DUTY.

Let Indians realise the tremendous stake and the superhuman effort which perforce, must be made to bring the war to a honourable close with permanent peace. The sinews of war must therefore be provided. India should courageously and wholeheartedly come forward and do her best to discharge her paramount duty and obligation at this juncture, firmly bearing in mind that on the ultimate glorious triumph of Great Britain and her Allies wholly depends the permanent safety and prosperity of her people. The realisation of this truth ought to redouble the energies of her people. And in this respect, citizens of Bombay, you cannot allow at this eventful crisis the grass to grow under your feet, but redouble and treble your energy and resources and increase the burden of your sacrifices so as to make the war loan of £100 million a complete success. Already, you have, thanks to your princely merchants and capitalists, your professional and salaried classes and others, taken the lead, inspired by the patriotism of the representative of his Majesty the King-Emperor and nobly seconded by his energetic consort. Let it be now your further duty to see that the lead is maintained and that the subscriptions to the loan far surpass the most sanguine expectations of the Finance Minister who has discharged his own arduous onerous functions with consummate financial ability and sagacity.

England expects every unit of India to do her duty. Let therefore a newer and brighter page be added to her history on which will be inscribed in letters of gold the fact that in the hour of the greatest trial of her British rulers her people nobly and magnificently discharged their duty to their own satisfaction and to the intense admiration of the great nations of the world.

D. E. WACHA.

DUTY AND PROFIT.

HOW OBLIGINGLY THEY GO HAND IN HAND IN THE WAR LOAN.

The Hon. Mr. Hogg, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, explains this phenomenon.

I think that the most striking point about the War Loan is the rare opportunity which it offers of combining duty and profit. It is not often that duty and personal profit are so obliging as to go hand in hand but in this case they most certainly do so. That the War Loan is a very fine investment needs but little demonstration. In choosing an investment the prudent man bears three points in mind, the rate of interest to be obtained, the ultimate security of his capital and the probability of appreciation or depreciation in the market value; and the best investment is the one which best bears the combined application of these three tests. If we apply these three tests to the 5½ per cent. 3 and 5 year War Bonds, which are the portion of the Loan likely to make the most general appeal, we get a result which will be difficult to beat. The rate of interest is 5½ per cent. free of income tax; the security is the whole public wealth of India, while the investor is protected against depreciation in market value by the fact that the bonds are repayable at their full face value in 1920 or 1922 at the choice of the investor. What better investment can any man want? To the man of small means, who cannot invest as much as Rs. 100 at one time, there are two alternative methods offered of participating in the War Loan. Many banks are offering to the public facilities to take up War Loan and pay for it by easy instalments spread over as long a period as two years and similar facilities are being offered by many employers to their employees. That is one method by which the man of small means can participate; the other is the Government's own offer of Post Office Cash Certificates, which is specially designed for the small investor. In return for a cash payment of Rs. 7-12-0, Government undertakes to repay him Rs. 10 five years hence and offers him the additional facility, which should be a special attraction to a man of limited means, of being able to turn his investment into cash at any time during the 5 years.

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Investment in the War Loan is therefore an extremely attractive business proposition, but it is far more than that, it is the clear and urgent duty of every citizen. We here in India are singularly fortunate. We have been sheltered and protected from all the horrors of war; to many of us this is the first call that has come to take any personal share in the great struggle for right and liberty in which the Empire and India, as a partner in the Empire, are involved, and now that the call has come what is it that we are asked to do? Merely to exercise a little self-denial, to practice for a time economy with the assurance that that self-denial and that economy will be returned to us in a few years with a liberal rate of interest to our own great benefit.

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India has done and is doing her share on the field of battle and she is now asked to do her share in the field of finance. Participation in the former involves hardships and great sacrifices; participation in the latter is easy and profitable. But the appeal is universal, to every man and to every woman, for no sum is too small to help, and the honour of India is at stake on the response.

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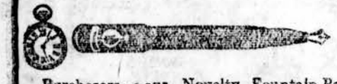

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BOGRA SUCCESSION CASE.

HON. NAWAB ALI CHOWDHURY IN THE BOX.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

At the High Court on Monday Mr. Justice Greaves resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Sayed Habibur Rahaman Chowdhury against Syed Altaf Ali Chowdhury and others.

The Hon. Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhury was further examined by Mr. Norton.

In your letter of November 5th, 1914, there is a passage to the effect that after a good deal of offers, by controlling the Nawab and keeping him under your clutches and by a good many devices, you caused several documents to be executed to preserve your son's rights and interests?—Unless I read it I cannot explain it.

I want you to explain that reference in the letter. Did you cause several documents to be executed by the Nawab?—Yes.

Did it cause you a good deal of effort to get Sobhan to execute these documents?—I am not quite able to understand the drift of the question.

Look at the letter. Do you find the passage,—"After a good deal of efforts by keeping the Nawab Sahib under my clutches by a good many devices I caused several documents to be executed to preserve your rights and interests." Did the execution of these documents cost you a good deal of effort?—Yes. The situation was this, that in consequence of the death of Altafunessa, his mother, Altaf Ali could not be the Nawab's heir. I also stood up as heir if it could be proved that the wakf was not valid and then I prepared to fight the Nawab in the law courts. There was another circumstance, and that was that the Nawab was also a guardian of the properties of my son Altaf Ali. We were prepared to institute a number of suits in order to compel the Nawab to bequeath his paternal property to my son, telling him that it would be no use fighting out these matters in court.

Did you get the Nawab into your clutches for the purpose of getting these documents executed, yes or no?—Let me understand the question.

Look at your letter. Did you get the Nawab into your clutches?—Yes.

Did you use a good many devices, say yes or no?—Yes.

The object was to get Sobhan's properties to come into Altaf Ali's possession?—Yes.

KEEPING A WATCH ON THE NAWAB.

Will you read further down—"Now in order to get rid of those difficulties you shall always have to keep watch on the Nawab Sahib and you shall have to inquire always what he does every moment." Have you got that paragraph?—I would rather have the original letter.

Look at the letter. Now you are advising your son to keep a watch on the Nawab and to inquire always what he does every moment?—Yes.

Of what act on the part of the Nawab were you afraid that you were advising your son to keep a strict watch on the Nawab?—It requires explanation. My object was to tell my son to keep a watch over the Nawab giving away to any other people the residue of the property which was still in his hand which had been acquired out of the income of the wakf estate, and if the Nawab would have given away such properties to any one there might be the difficulty of litigation ensuing.

Had you in your mind any person or set of persons whom you were afraid the Nawab would give away his property to?—Yes, my apprehensions were as regards the nephews of the Nawab.

I think you have admitted that your son was out of the succession?—Yes.

And according to you Habib was out of the succession?—Yes.

Therefore the real heirs were the nephews?—Yes.

Then may I take it that what you were anxious to do was to prevent the legitimate heirs getting their shares?—I have already said that the Nawab had already given away his paternal estate to my son and if he gave away the other properties which came into existence out of the income of the wakf estate it might end in litigation, for he had no power to give them away and it could not devolve upon them by way of succession.

You had already provided by deed that the whole of Sobhan's paternal estate should go to Altaf Ali?—Yes, that was the arrangement and some portion of the estates had gone away.

What was the value of the property not included in the four deeds?—I cannot give any exact idea.

Except for this the only remaining outstanding estates were the accretion of the wakf?—Certainly.

And it was these accretions you were anxious not to get into the hands of these nephews?—Yes.

And that consisted of the whole of Sobhan's property?—Yes.

And your son was not heir at all?—Yes.

And he has got the whole of Sobhan's property?—Yes.

Kindly look at the next sentence: "The more the number of heirs of different interest of the Nawab Sahib the better it would be for your welfare and it was for this reason that I have married Hossain's mother?—I have already replied to that.

Now your policy was to get such a number of heirs—You habe alreary said alleged heirs—to defeat the nephews?—Yes.

PLANTS TO DEFEAT NEPHEWS' CLAIM.

Tell us exactly who were the alleged heirs whom you were going to defeat the nephews' claim with?—I have already said I could have set up Habib.

Any one else?—If a son claims to be the heir then nobody else comes forward.

You married Sakhina for the purpose of getting alleged heirs as you call it?—Yes.

You have got two alleged heirs through her. Were they also persons whom you intended to use to defeat the nephews? They could not be used, because Sakhina had died.

But you intended to use your issues by Sakhina, if Sakhina was alive, as alleged heirs?—If necessary I could have done so.

And these children of yours by Sakhina were to your knowledge illegitimate, that is to say, Sakhina was herself illegitimate?—Yes, she was.

Then her children by you would have no claim to Sobhan's estate?—If I had decided to set up Sakhina I would not have set her up as illegitimate.

Then the only two you intended to use as against any action on the part of the nephews was Habib?—Yes, but I have already stated that it was simply for the purpose of creating a fright.

Would you be prepared, if the nephews resisted Habib's claim, to support his claim in a court of law on oath?—How could I have taken false oaths?

I do not know how you could but would you?—I would have told the truth then.

Then you would not have supported his claim in a court of law?—I have already stated it was simply to frighten them and not to drag matters into court.

Look at the next sentence:—"It was for this reason that I had Hossain's mother but, as God willed, her untimely death has baffled that object of mine." Your object was to put up Sakhina if she had lived as legitimate?—My object was to set her up but not in any court of justice but only for the purpose of creating fright. The word "defeated" has got another meaning. The word "baffled" has got an import which I had in my mind when writing and that was that if Sakhina had lived she would have been of great use to me in having a control over Habib. That control was not possible so effectively after her death.

Witness was then examined by the Advocate-General. He explained the taking of counsel's opinion in connection with the wakf property. The case put before counsel and their opinion on it were put before his lordship and the witness said that the old Nawab of Bogra was himself present at one of the consultations.

In the course of re-examination a bundle of ten letters in the Nawab's handwriting and which were in the possession of the witness was put in as exhibits. These letters were addressed to Moselle Cohen by the late Nawab. As these letters were not disclosed in the affidavit of documents and as there was no court translation of them, the examination of the witness on those documents was reserved till after the holidays.

Prince Dilwar Jah Mirza Mohamed Naki Ali Bahadur, son of the late King of Oudh and a political pensioner, said that he knew the late Nawab of Bogra for the last 24 or 25 years. He had seen the plaintiff in his infancy off and on. A Jewish lady used to visit the witness's zenana sometimes. The late Nawab told the witness that she was his Jewish wife and that the plaintiff was his son by the Jewish wife.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General witness said that the late Nawab had himself introduced the plaintiff to him as his son.

The case is proceeding.—"The Statesman."

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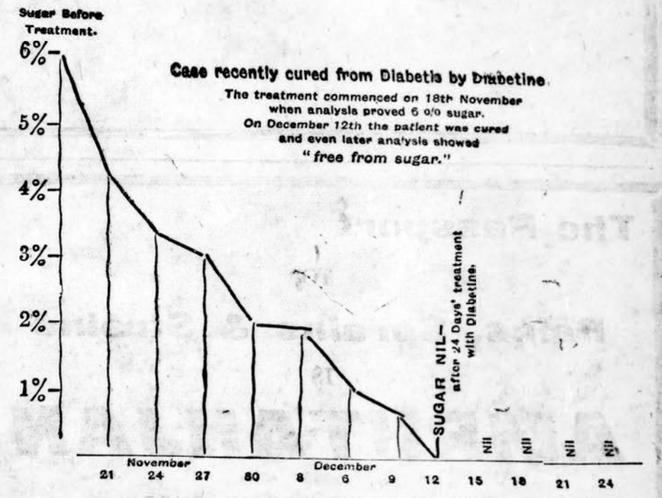
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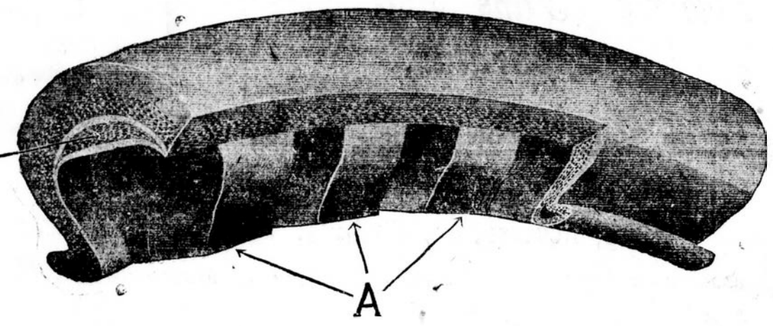

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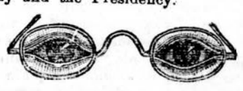

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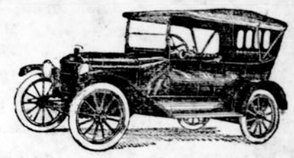

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.